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LT GEN KRASOTA ARITCLE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

LD212224 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 21 Jan 82

["Full text" of article by Lt Gen P. Krasota in 22 January PRAVDA entitled "A Ban on Chemical Weapons: Those Who are Against it"]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS -- One of the central problems of the struggle for ending the arms race and reducing the threat of war is the problem of banning chemical weapons. During the First World War these weapons claimed 100,000 human lives and crippled one million soldiers and peaceful civilians. During the Second World War Nazi Germany was conducting preparations for the large-scale use of highly toxic nerve compounds and only fear of retaliation forced it to desist from employing them. Numerous human victims and massive damage to the environment that is hard to estimate in full are among the results of the use of chemical weapons by the U.S. Army and in the course of the U.S. war of aggression against the Indochinese peoples.

Chemical weapons, which are deadly even in microscopic quantities, are classed along with nuclear and bacteriological weapons among the more dangerous and barbarous types of weapons of mass destruction. They are comparatively easy to produce and are within the reach of an unlimited number of countries. Naturally, given their widespread proliferation, the possibility of these weapons being used cannot help growing with all the grevious consequences for the future of mankind and of the whole world.

The attitude of the Soviet state to chemical weapons is clear and unambiguous: It has consistently advocated and continues to advocate the outlawing of these weapons. Unlike the imperialist states, the USSR has never used chemical weapons. It did not need 50 years of thinking, as the U.S. did, to join the 1925 Geneva protocol prohibiting the use of suffocating, poisonous and other similar gases and bacteriological agents in warfare.

The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to do so, and has been consistently working to enhance the importance of the protocol and to expand to the utmost the number of parties to it.

Parallel to this the USSR was waging a vigorous struggle for the complete prohibition and elimination of chemical and bacteriological weapons. Together with other socialist countries, it proposed in 1969 that the question be included in the agenda of the UN General Assembly and tabled the draft of an appropriate international convention. The West categorically refused to reach agreement on banning chemical weapons. That was why only a partial solution to the problem was worked out and in 1972 a convention prohibiting bacteriological weapons was concluded.

As a result of the persevering efforts of Soviet diplomacy and the diplomacy of other socialist countries and thanks to vigorous actions by the world public, the West was forced to stop denying the very possibility of banning chemical weapons and to agree to debates at the Geneva Disarmament Committee on the question of prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and eliminating their stockpiles.

In 1976 bilateral Soviet-American talks to work out a joint initiative on prohibiting chemical weapons to be tabled at the committee got under way. The USSR displayed considerable flexibility and produced a number of new ideas which made it possible to get down without delay to drafting a convention that would be acceptable to all countries and that would put an end to stockpiling any means of chemical warfare and ensure their practical elimination. Despite the efforts of the socialist states and a number of other countries and the repeated appeals of the UN General Assembly for the earliest possible prohibition of chemical weapons and despite the fact that all the technical aspects of the problem had long been thoroughly studied and discussed, the talks on excluding chemical weapons from the arsenals of states were stalemated.

The consent of the Western countries to begin talks apparently did not yet mean their readiness to get down to business. Now they insisted that certain means of chemical warfare be placed outside the ban. Now, merely to mark time, they proposed procedures for verifying the observance of the ban that were not called for by the tasks of the agreement.

The United States behaved in a similar way at the bilateral Soviet-American talks. When tangible progress had made itself felt there on the scope of prohibition, the U.S. inflated its demands on verification, thus seriously complicating the talks. Moreover, when the twelfth round of the talks ended in July 1980, Washington altogether refused to continue them. The current U.S. administration first explained its negative attitude by the fact that it initially wanted to "revise" its position on all the aspects of disarmament. In the recent period, however, American officials are increasingly often claiming that these talks are unpromising because of the Soviet Union's "unwillingness" to provide for effective verification measures.

The attempts to impute to the Soviet Union intentions which fly in the face of facts are habitual for Western spokesmen. In reality the Soviet side is interested no less than anyone else in ensuring dependable verification of the observance of the adopted commitments. Verification, however, is not an abstract category; verification measures should strictly conform to the character and scope of the restrictions agreed upon, and should be worked out along with the latter. Proceeding from this assumption the Soviet Union made proposals on verification procedures, both national and international, which guarantee the observance of the future convention. Agreement on certain points of principle was reached on the basis of these proposals, and shortly before the United States suspended the talks details of the terms and methods of verification had begun to be worked out. Washington alone is responsible for the fact that no progress has been made since that time.

The situation today is as follows: It is the stand of the U.S. administration that is the main obstacle to progress at all the international forums concerned with the question of chemical weapons. Moreover, the line to block agreement is now pursued far more openly than before.

This is confirmed by the results of the recent 36th session of the UN General Assembly. The session approved by an overwhelming majority vote the resolution stressing the need to make every effort for invigorating the talks on banning chemical weapons at the disarmament committee. The only delegation to abstain was that of the United States.

The General Assembly also passed another resolution, recommending that all states should refrain from any activities that may interfere with the talks, in particular, renounce the production and deployment of new types of chemical weapons and the deployment of chemical weapons on the territories of those countries which do not have them at the moment. At the same time the United Nations urged the USSR and the USA to resume as soon as possible their bilateral talks. This time the United States took an even more arrogant position towards the world community: It became the only one of the 157 countries to oppose this appeal.

One may wonder what is the reason for such a flagrantly negative approach of the American side to banning chemical weapons.

The main thing here is that the current U.S. administration has taken the course of expanding and renewing the American chemical weapons arsenal and views any talks on banning such weapons as an obstacle to the implementation of its far-reaching plans.

Even today the United States has the world's largest armoury of chemical weapons, which is enough to destroy all life on earth. The U.S. stockpiles of toxins are estimated at more than 150,000 tons and include about three million artillery shells. Tens of thousands of air bombs, hundreds of thousands of mines and high-explosive charges and a host of other chemical ammunition.

The Pentagon intends to increase the number of units of chemical ammunition to five million, to substantially modernize and expand facilities for storing them, and to replace the obsolescent chemical weapons mostly with binary ammunition. The large-scale production of the latest binary ammunition, as James Wade, assistant to the defence secretary, stated in the U.S. Congress on September 15, 1981, is planned to be launched at a plant which is currently being built in the area of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Upon completion the plant will manufacture about 70,000 charges a month. Altogether 2,500 million dollars are planned to be spent on research and development work in the field of chemical agents within the next five years, and total spending on the U.S. chemical rearmament programme is estimated at 4,000-10,000 million dollars.

The U.S. stores chemical weapons not only on its own territory but also in Europe, Japan and on Pacific Islands (Johnston). It is planned to stockpile new-generation chemical weapons on the territories of other countries, primarily in Europe, as well. This certainly is safer for the United States, and also more "convenient": It is Europe that, according to the scenarioes of American strategists, is to become the main theatre of operations in a future war.

This follows from the above-mentioned address of J. Wade in Congress. According to him, the speedy fielding of up-to-date types of chemical weapons by the U.S. Army is necessary to have a possibility to wage large-scale chemical warfare in Europe against the Warsaw Treaty countries.

Washington does not think it enough to have chemical weapons warehouses in West Germany with about 2,000 tons of U.S. chemical agents. Last December A. Howber, assistant deputy secretary of the U.S. Army, said that the scientific council of the Defence Department recommended the deployment on U.S. military bases in Britain of new chemical air bombs with binary nerve agents. Italy has been chosen as another site for stockpiling U.S. chemical agents. It is planned to deploy there weapons which can be used in operations on NATO's southern flank and in the adjacent areas of Africa and the Near and Middle East.

The U.S. activities incontrovertibly prove that the waging of chemical warfare is an organic component of the U.S. overall strategy, embracing the entire spectrum of warfare from large-scale to local wars with the first use of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger recently made it clear in a "Voice of America" interview that the Reagan administration is exploring the possibility of revising international treaties and agreements banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. According to him, the United States has already embarked on the path which will undo the imbalance in this field. This is why the Soviet-American talks on banning chemical weapons were procrastinated and then "forgotten" altogether. This is why the talks on the problem in the disarmament committee are being blocked.

The U.S. administration does not shrink from downright falsification in its bid to make the talk about the "threat" and the need to counter it effectively sound more convincing. Washington has in several ways, first through the press and then officially, inspired reports about "cases of the use of Soviet chemical and toxin weapons" in South-East Asia and Afghanistan. Mercenaries infiltrated into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and also Pol Pot bandits in Kampuchea and American agents in Laos were quoted as witnesses.

American concoctions about "yellow rain" and "pink fog" in Indochinese countries are not worth two pins. Everyone knows that the last poisonous "rains" in those countries fell in the early 1970's and were the work of the U.S. Army which had turned the peninsula into a testing ground to try "under natural conditions" diverse barbarous means of warfare, including chemical weapons. Richard Schweiker, U.S. secretary of health and human services, has admitted that during the U.S. aggression in South-East Asia the American troops used chemical weapons in 41 operations. In South Vietnam alone the U.S. troops used over 100,000 tons of chemical agents, and more than two million Vietnamese were affected by them. All the vegetation on 1.3 million hectares, or 43 per cent of the country's cultivated area, was destroyed by chemical weapons and napalm.

Talking about Afghanistan, there is no physical presence of Soviet-made chemical weapons there either. Chemical grendaes and poison found there bear the brand "made in the USA." They were taken from the gangs coming into that country from across the border.

The current U.S. administration has tried to involve the United Nations in its campaign intended to prove that chemical warfare is already being waged by another party and to supply legal justification for the Pentagon's programmes in this field. However, a recent study by U.S. experts has shown that no government has information corroborating the statements about any use of combat chemical agents in Kampuchea and Laos since 1973. Neither is there any data on the use of chemical weapons by the government forces in Afghanistan.

The insinuations of the Washington officialdom are half-baked. Their motivation is visible to the unaided eye and can be discerned by any serious person in the United States itself. A. Westing, a leading U.S. botanist and ecologist, has recently warned that the United States would bear the bulk of responsibility for the possible race in chemical weapons because Washington is using its propaganda to create an atmosphere inducing Congress to finance the military programmes on chemical weapons.

Naturally, Washington would like to make the peoples forget that it was the United States rather than any other country that used chemical weapons on a scale without parallel in human history. But, perhaps, the American leaders are even more preoccupied with the desire to prevent the prohibition of chemical weapons and to lay the political and psychological groundwork for rehabilitating and, possibly, subsequently using these weapons, a base end justifies base means.

The interests of all nations, including the Americans, insistently demand the "red light" to the arms race in yet another very dangerous direction. The chemical means of mass destruction must be banned.

As for the USSR, it will continue, as before, to consistently work for reaching agreement on the limitation and prohibition of different types of weapons, including chemical weapons. This is our principled policy, written into the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. This policy has on its side the will of the peoples, for whom disarmament is the highway of strengthening international security and achieving universal, lasting and just peace.

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGOTIATIONS SCORED

LD211828 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 21 Jan 82

["Dialogue Rather Than Confrontation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS -- "A calm and active dialogue between East and West is necessary," writes the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] in its January 22 issue, analyzing the international situation which has aggravated through the fault of imperialism.

"The United States and its NATO partners," says the journal's editorial, "should realize that they need the dialogue no less than the Soviet Union and its friends, if, naturally, they are really concerned for the future of mankind. For the point at issue are such vital problems as discontinuation of the arms race and prevention of war. The West should not shout at the top of its voice. This is bad manners, which is not suitable for the USSR and its allies. It should not threaten socialism with punishment of all sorts -- this is a totally senseless undertaking. The language of intimidating mimics and gestures is for cowards; socialist countries are not such."

"Finally," the journal writes, "there is no need to hustle around the negotiating table, threaten the partner by the disruption of talks and make a long list of preconditions -- this is neither becoming nor serious. The United States has already undermined its prestige quite sufficiently in the eyes of the world community by freely revoking agreements and disregarding generally accepted international norms. Washington has proved it as an unreliable partner." [as received]

"To destroy the basis of negotiations on problems of war and peace and discontinuation of the arms race, primarily the nuclear missile race, means to assume grave responsibility," the article says. "It seems that the Reagan administration, after exactly 1 year in office, failed to realize that Washington politicians are continuing to vitiate the political climate and worsen the atmosphere for an East-West dialogue."

"The Soviet Union and other socialist countries favour constructive talks in Geneva, Vienna and Madrid, and continuation and consolidation of detente," the NEW TIMES concludes.

PRODUCTION OF CRUISE MISSILES 'DANGEROUS'

LD211458 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] The United States has begun full-scale production of all types of cruise missiles. This would seem as a very dangerous development. Our military observer Lev Semeyko has been explaining to our reporter why the full-scale production of cruise missiles is so dangerous. Here is what he says:

Cruise missiles belong to a new generation of armaments characterized first of all by the fact that they are very difficult to detect and consequently to destroy, because they fly low and are small compared to ballistic missiles. The appearance of cuirse missiles is a factor that can seriously influence the overall strategic balance of forces. The cruise missile has an impact accuracy of about 30 meters, which makes it an ideal weapon from the point of view of the American advocates of a limited nuclear war. It can be armed with both conventional and nuclear charges, which introduces ambiguity into estimating the strategic balance.

The cruise missile is a comparative cheap weapon. According to American estimates, one cruise missile costs something in the area of $1 million. This is much less expensive than, say, the cost of an intercontinental ballistic missile. These characteristics of the cruise missile can, in fact, encourage relatively poor countries to start producing them. And that means that cruise missiles serve to proliferate nuclear arms.

The main threat posed by the full-scale production of cruise missiles is that it increases the nuclear war danger and destabilizes the strategic situation, because the production of thousands of cruise missiles can lead to mistakes in estimating the actual strategic situation.

Cruise missiles are, in general, very difficult to control. It is practically impossible, for instance, to account for the missiles of this class installed in submarines and surface ships. The range of the cruise missile is also very difficult to define: It can be 100-1,000 km nd therefore it is practically impossible to say whether the cruise missile is a tactical, theater or strategic nuclear weapon.

On Washington's concrete moves to implement its new arms buildup plans, Lev Semeyko said that about 1,300 cruise missiles are to be produced, of which 40 percent will carry nuclear warheads. These plans are already being implemented, he said. In September 1981 the first cruise missiles were installed on B-52G strategic bombers, that is, the strategic (?air force). Later this year land and sea-based cruise missiles with a range of 600 km are to be deployed. Four hundred and sixty four land-based strategic cruise missiles are to be deployed in Europe. These missiles will be capable of reaching targets in the Soviet Union. As you may know, the Soviet Union has no such missiles deployed near American borders.

The deployment of cruise missiles in Europe would considerably upset the strategic balance in the region. According to Soviet estimates, the NATO countries have 986 strategic nuclear delivery vehicles in the region, while the Soviet Union has 975 of them. If 600 more American missiles are deployed in Europe, NATO would have a 50-percent superiority.

Our reporter then asked Lev Semeyko about his opinion of the American stand on arms control in the light of Washington's moves to start full-scale production of the cruise missiles, and here is what Lev Semeyko said:

Washington's stand on the issue is very controversial indeed. Alexander Haig said arms control should complement military programs, in other words, arms control is of secondary importance for the United States. The Soviet Union believes that this stand is absurd because, after all, you simply cannot continue to whip up the arms race and control arms at the same time.

Washington's intention to deploy cruise missiles and then to reduce them does not make much sense, either. Washington's stand on this issue is more than unrealistic, and naturally the Soviet Union cannot accept it. This country proposed to the United States a long time ago that an agreement be reached on the mutual reuniciation of the production and deployment of cruise missiles. This country is for delivering the world from another round of the arms race. It took this stand back in 1974 during the Vladivostok Soviet-American summit. At the time the Soviet Union proposed that cruise missiles with a range of more than 600 km be considered strategic missiles. The United States agreed with this, as reflected in the SALT II treaty. It was agreed that no more than 28 cruise missiles would be installed in heavy bombers, and that the heavy bombers carrying cruise missiles be entered into the same category of arms as multiple warhead missiles. The issue of cruise missiles based on sea and land was considered on a temporary basis in 1979. The deployment of such missiles was prohibited until 31 December 1981 under the protocol signed by the two countries.

At the moment the United States is about to completely ignore the SALT II treaty, which it has not ratified. By planning to start deploying land and sea-based cruise missiles Washington is assuming a grave responsibility, because this can jeopardize arms control and world peace.

U.S. 'VULNERABILITY GAP' ASSERTION CHALLENGED

LD220859 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow 22 Jan, TASS -- The Soviet NOVOYE VREMYA (NEW TIMES) weekly draws attention to the fact that the American propagandists of militarism have been recently using a new current coin, the so-called "vulnerability gap." It is used to imply the allegedly growing vulnerability of the existing stationary American ground-based intercontinental ballestic missiles in face of a 'threat of a massive Soviet first strike.'

"They in Washington have been recently presenting the purely theoretical vulnerability of ground-based missiles, or, for that matter of any stationary object, for an almost really exisiting danger, in the event the USSR launches a nuclear missile strike against the USA," the journal writes.

Behind all this talk of a "vulnerability gap," one can see a "course for a military political confrontation with the USSR, with the entire socialist community, for a feverish build-up of the U.S. military machinery, for a further aggravation of international tensions."

"In having recourse to this deliberate lie, the American militarists pursue about all the main aim of trying to substantiate the implementation of new highly expensive armament programmes, by means of which they are trying to ensure military superiority over socialism," the journal writes. "The very concept of a 'vulnerability gap' is as vulnerable as it is vicious at least because it proceeds from the premise that the Soviet Union may be the first to launch a strike against the USA."

"But in actual fact 'vulnerability' exists in the very approach of the American military political leadership to the resolution of vital internatonal security issues, to the resolution of the problem of limitation of strategic weapons", the weekly notes.

"As it has been not the USSR, but the USA which showed high-handedness, rare in international practice in discarding the SALT-II treaty, which had already been signed by the leaders of the two countries. It is not the USSR but the USA which has suspended or frozen talks on a number of other disarmament issues. It is not the USSR but the USA, which is whipping up the arms race in the drive for chimerical military superiority."

NEW BOOK SHOWS APPROXIMATE BALANCE OF FORCES

LD211116 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS — The book "Whence the Threat to Peace," recently issued in the Soviet Union, exposes the Pentagon falsifiers who pretend to be a defenceless "Red Riding Hood" confronted by a big bad wolf, Gennadiy Vasilyev writes in PRAVDA today. A noisy clamour had been raised in America concerning "advantages" of the Warsaw Treaty countries in the overall strength of armed forces. Now exact figures are available. The regular forces of NATO number 4,933,000 as against 4,738,000 of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

The book convincingly shows that throughout the post-war decades the United States has been the initiator of the arms race.

Proclaiming a global policy of confrontation with the socialist countries, of suppression of national-liberation movements and armed safeguarding of the interests of the American monopolies, the article next says, Washington recently has been exerting desperate efforts to upset the military-strategic parity. The "flexing of military muscles" is reflected in the continuous increase in the military budget of the country.

Analyzing the dimensions and structure of the American military machinery, Gennadiy Vasilyev points out, the book shows that in its nature it is a tool of imperialist violence against the peoples and serves global expansionist aims. At present the United States has over 1,500 military bases and other facilities on the territory of 32 states. Over 500,000 servicemen are constantly stationed there. The military-strategic concepts, worked out in the United States, including the idea of so-called "limited" nuclear war in Europe, are of openly aggressive nature.

Comparing the military forces of the two countries, the authors of the book draw an important conclusion: Both in the world as a whole and in Europe, where the most powerful groups of armed forces directly confront each other, an approximate military balance has taken shape and continues both between the USSR and the United States, and between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. The Soviet Union, the authors of the book point out, believes that approximate parity is adequate for defence. It does not aim at upsetting the existing balance or at gaining military superiority over the other side.

"The ghosts in many Hollywood films," Gennadiy Vasilyev sums up, "live under cover of darkness and disappear when the new day begins. Similar are the schemes of the anti-Sovieteers -- in comparison with real facts they are being dispelled like smoke leaving behind only the bad smell of lies."

Book Reviews U.S. 'Interference'

LD211304 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS -- "The United States has elevated interference in the affairs of sovereign states and suppression of national liberation movements by all means at its disposal to the level of its official policy," says the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" which was issued by the USSR Ministry of Defense.

"During the two centuries of its existence the United States has unleashed more than 200 wars," the book says. It quotes William Fulbright, a well-known American political figure, as saying that "the Americans had created a society whose chief occupation was violence."

"According to the American Brookings Instutution, between 1946 and 1975 the United States directly or indirectly used its armed forces and threatened other countries with military interference 215 times. In 19 instances Washington discussed in earnest the employment of nuclear weapons, the USSR being directly threatened four times," the book says.

The book contains an impressive list:

1954. CIA's mercenaries invaded Guatemala and overthrew the democratic Arbenz government.

1958. U.S. Marines landed in Lebanon and helped the reactionary government to suppress the popular action.

1961. Attempted intervention in Cuba.

1962-1972. Brutal U.S. aggression in Indochina, whose consequences make themselves felt even now.

1965. Armed intervention in the Dominican Republic.

1973. Following the mutiny of the military engineered with CIA's participation, a fascist coup was carried out in Chile.

The book stresses: "The United States is continuing its gross interference in the affairs of sovereign states to this day. It is bent on suppressing at all costs the national-liberation movement in Latin American countries. It is instrumental in the slaughter of people in El Salvador, and is engaged in subversive activities against Nicaragua, Grenada and Guatemala's national liberation forces. Military provocations and continuous threats against Cuba have grown to dangerous proportions."

The book continues: "The U.S. is intensifying its aggressive ventures in Africa. Using South Africa as its tool the United States is determined to crush the SWAPO detachments, to take Namibia under its control to destabilize the situation in Angola and Mozambique and strengthen its positions in this strategic region. It devotes special attention to Egypt and Sudan, considering them as starting grounds for penetration into the Middle East and Africa.

The USA is continuing to arm Israel and is seeking to station its troops in the Sinai, which may complicate even more the explosive situation in this region. [quotation marks as received] The authors of the book stress: "No matter in what part of the planet the so-called 'flashpoints' may arise, the U.S. aggressive forces will not fail to appear there."

U.S-SOVIET SCIENTISTS' MEETING REPORTED

PM211129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Constructive Discussion"]

[Text] Washington, 15 Jan -- A routine meeting of a group of Soviet and American scientists devoted to problems of ensuring international security and limiting arms has been held here. A delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences headed by Acad N.N. Inozemtsev and a delegation of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences headed by Prof W. Panofskiy continued the discussion of question raised during the previous meeting in Moscow last June. In the general opinion of the participants the discussion took place in a businesslike atmosphere and was constructive in nature.

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED BY HUNGARIAN CORRESPONDENT

LD212014 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1405 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Interview granted by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, in Moscow to correspondent Geza Foeldvari, broadcast on the Budapest radio program entitled: "Turmoil in the World", date not given -- recorded; Zagladin's answers in Russian fading into Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] What factors determine Soviet-American relations? How do these affect East-West relations in general? Can the U.S. sanctions harm the Soviet economy and with what will these be balanced?

[Answer] Well, many kinds of factors determine relations between the USSR and the United States. Their character is diverse, so one can hardly give a simple reply. Above all, it is a question of two great powers -- which are also called superpowers, although we oppose this formulation. Washington, admitting that the two countries' strength is the most significant, draws for itself the conclusion that it also enjoys special rights. We do not agree on this and I would say that this disturbs our relations. In the United States the most direct representatives of the military-industrial complex, or the most direct representatives of U.S. monopoly capital, are in power.

This is expressed in the way they see socialism -- socialism in general and the USSR in particular. This approach is extremely simplified. According to this, everything that is bad for the United States is the fault of socialism, chiefly the USSR.

One must also say something about U.S. internal policy. The U.S. papers these days are assessing the first year of Reagan's presidency. The internal political results are rather poor. Inflation, unemployment, the budget deficit and so on have not diminished.

And, finally, the international factors. I have already said that the United States lays claim to special rights -- for example, that of solving its internal problems at the expense of others. This leads to a hardening of policy vis-a-vis the national liberation movements and is accompanied by an increase of pressure exerted on the allies.

These are the factors that have led to the antisocialist and anti-Soviet actions we have experienced in our day. In answer to the question of whether these sanctions can harm us, it would be unrealistic for me to say that they do not affect us at all. We find, not for the first time, that the United States sees economic and trade relations exclusively as a tool of policy. In fact, the U.S. step did not take us by surprise. We can compensate for some of the equipment that they refuse to deliver. We get it from other countries.

But it is not a question of such large things. Since Soviet-American trade as compared with other countries is rather small and a large part of this trade is grain. These deliveries are continuing because the embargo does not apply to grain. With regard to the future, of course we will draw the appropriate conclusions. We will guarantee everything we need ourselves from our own resources, with the development of our relations with our friends, the socialist countries, and joint ventures. We are happy that we are getting to know each other's experiences, for example, the methods of agriculture used in Hungary which we will adopt quickly.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the extent of military opposition? Does balance exist unequivocally? Is there any hope for military detente, or should be expect a full confrontation?

[Answer] First of all, with regard to confrontation, the danger of military confrontation undoubtedly has grown.

However, here it is not merely a question of a quantitative increase. First, qualitatively new weapons are appearing, which as the U.S. experts say, are capable of changing the character of war. In fact, in other words, it is a question of lowering the nuclear threshold.

The other new feature is that on the U.S. side -- not on the NATO side but specifically on the U.S. side -- there are preparations for a nuclear war, for a limited war to be waged in Europe. The Americans speak openly about this, just as they say that there may be a first strike, a preventive strike, a deterrent strike. The expressions are diverse. On the other hand, the USSR's naval, air and land developmental programs are determined not by aggression but by defense. The Warsaw Treaty will do only what is necessary for preventing a possible aggression, for its own defense.

What is to be expected in the future? In the period of tension connected with Poland, the arms limitation talks are the only area not affected by the U.S. embargo. The Geneva talks are continuing and, according to signs, the other disarmament discussions will also continue. All of this gives cause for a certain optimism. We know that on the side of our partners we can prepare for any kind of change, but we begin with the position that the talks must be continued. We prepare for these seriously. In Geneva we submitted our proposal -- but, since the talks take place behind closed doors, I cannot give details about these. However, I can say that we have submitted what Leonid Brezhnev proposed in Bonn to the other side in the form of a concrete proposal. If the talks are successful there will be a reduction of confrontation. For this, however, the support of other forces, not only the socialist countries, is necessary.

[Question] Which are the nonsocialist states and organizations in Europe on which the socialist community can in some way rely in the realization of the peace policy?

[Answer] Speaking about Europe, in principle, every European country and people are interested in peace. Europe reacts more sensitively to the questions of war and peace than do other continents since ("there have been) two world wars on its territory. The Western European countries do not wish to go too far in the pressure exerted on the socialist world, including Poland. Here it is not only a question of business calculations, but rather, first and foremost, that the Europeans do not want the cold war to revive -- we can rely on this mood.

With regard to the social forces, the parties related to the workers movement primarily figure in this. The communist parties, with few exceptions, pursue a consistent peace policy and approve of the proposals of the socialist community. The social democrats are undoubtedly taking a similar stand. In our opinion, in recent years there has been a significant change in the policy of the social democrats. We consider it important, for instance, that the latest Madrid congress of the Socialist International rated disarmament as the central issue of our age and of the Socialist International.

We are expecting the group of the Socialist Interantional which deals with disarmament, led by Comrade Sorsa, to visit in the near future, and we will debate these issues with them. This is an important prospect since, naturally, there are also differences of views here. Unfortunately the French Socialist comrades are less agile in this field than those in the British Labor Party, the Swedish Social Democrats or the Greek Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement. Therefore, we can work together with them for peace, which is the great objective.

[Question] How do you see the problems of the socialist countries in light of the Polish events?

[Answer] It is quite true that the socialist countries also have their own difficulties, and, I would emphasize, their own peculiar difficulties. These are different from those problems experienced among the Western partners.

Not a single socialist country's market is overstocked with high-quality consumer goods; on the contrary, in places there is a shortage of them.

You mentioned Poland. As the Polish comrades themselves say, what led to the intensification of the problems is that they made several mistakes. They violated the principles of the planned economy and the intensification of economic difficulties led to an increase of dissatisfaction in the working class. However, this evolves in a different way if the internal and external counterrevolutionary forces do not step in.

It is not only that the mistakes have to be corrected, but the chaos that the antisocialist forces deliberately created must be overcome. For this very reason, on the part of the Polish comrades, just as on our part -- that of the socialist community -- there is a need for extraordinary measures so that we may help. Every socialist country is doing this.

As far as the socialist countries are concerned, we are not experiencing any crisis phenomena that would show that socialism as a system has outlived itself. There are such views even in leftwing circles. However, in fact, the difficulties which we are now living through have nothing to do with socialism having exhausted all its possibilities, but rather have to do with the fact that socialism has not yet learned how to fully use these possibilities. Therefore, it is not a question of a crisis of socialism, but of the need for us to exploit the possibilities which socialism -- and with it the scientific-technological revolution -- offers.

MENSHIKOV VIEWS ECONOMIC CRISIS IN WEST

PM191509 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 January publishes on page 4 a 2,500-word article by Doctor of Economic Sciences S. Menshikov under the rubric "Economy of Capitalism" and the headline "Crisis Continues." Noting that the recession in the capitalist world is showing no signs of abating and that "now even bourgeois experts are expressing fears that the protracted stagnation may develop into a profound new crisis," Menshikov goes on to discuss the effects of "stagflation" on working people in the capitalist countries. The monopolies and bourgeois states, he writes, "have continued their direct offensive against the working people's gains and rights," except in France, where "the government of leftwing forces is persistently advocating the implementation of reforms aimed at boosting the economy and easing the working people's lot." Moreover, resistance is mounting to the West's military expenditures, which have "reached unprecedented proportions." Finally, Menshikov notes that the capitalist crisis is also affecting the developing countries and that "it attests graphically to the aggravation of the internal contradictions of a system based on man's exploitation of man."

GROMYKO, HAIG TO MEET IN GENEVA 26 JANUARY

LD211616 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] By prior agreement, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, will meet in Geneva on 26 January this year with the intention of continuing the exchange of views that they began in September last year in New York.

SOVIET MEDIA ASSESSES REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

'Catastrophic' Administration

LD212044 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 21 Jan 82

["'Reaganomics' Speeds Up Unemployment" -- TASS headline, by TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS — The rapid growth of unemployment is the most vivid evidence of the failure of the Reagan administration's economic programme. Nearly two million people have been sacked since July last, adding to the great number of jobless, now standing at 9.5 million -- 8.9 percent of the country's workforce.

Curtailment of production and, as a consequence, mass dismissals occur in the key industries and economic spheres -- auto-making, metallurgy, chemical and steel-melting industries, at enterprises turning out basic durables. The level of unemployment in auto-making reached in December 21.7 percent. One out of three young Americans is out of work in the U.S. largest city -- New York.

No alleviation of the tragedy, when millions of people are denied the right to work and means of subsistence, is expected. According to the influential journal FORTUNE and leading American economists, the prospects for reducing unemployment this year are bleak.

Ronald Reagan, seeking election to the post of president, promised to "recover" the American economy and ensure employment for Americans. But these were promises which are easily given by American politicans during election campaigns and just as easily forgotten the following day after the elections.

The Reagan administration, during its first year in office, not only failed to do anything to reduce unemployment, but, on the contrary, pursued a policy which inevitably engendered its growth. The unrestricted arms race it launched exacerbated the crisis in the American economy. The U.S. Department of Commerce announced today, for instance, that the gross national product dropped by 5.2 percent in terms of one year in the fourth quarter of 1981. Other principal economic indicators are worsening literally with every month and quarter. Employers respond to this by mass lay-offs. This confirms that the arms race cannot ensure higher employment in the country; on the contrary, it brings about higher unemployment.

The anti-people nature of the Reagan administration's policy is reflected in the great cuts in allocations -- by 40 billion dollars -- for social programmes, including vocational training of young people and retraining of those who lost their jobs. The Reagan administration scraped programmes of maintaining employment and reduced unemployment benefits.

The year of Reagan's presidency, as facts show, was a year of total and obvious failure, catastrophe for the American people, a year of growing unemployment, rising inflation, increasing poverty and disillusionment.

President Reagan admitted the other day that the situation in the field of employment is "tragic". However, he limited himself to asserting that the White House has no other measures to fight the malaise outside the framework of his programme of economic "recovery". This remark cannot be qualified otherwise but as admission of complete bankruptcy of the "Reaganomics" and inability of this policy at least to alleviate the country's main economic and social problems.

Reagan's 'Papal Presidency'

FM211545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Bitter Fruits"]

[Excerpts] Washington -- For some time the executive system of power in the United States has been referred to as an "imperial presidency". This tag is a highly accurate description of the U.S. ruling circles' attempt to suppress democracy within the country and engage in aggression beyond its borders. The "imperial presidency" has flourished with special luxuriance under Reagan. This is evidenced by the result of the first year of his administration, concentrated in 35 recently signed bills.

But, according to Harry Wills, professor of political science at Northwest University, Reagan has gone even further in an attempt to lay the foundations of a so-called "papal presidency". One of the basic precepts of this new form of Washington meglomania is as follows: It is morally right to be on the U.S. side, for only the United States genuinely epitomizes morality. This "theology" can be interpreted very simply: Any fascist, dictatorial or terrorist regime becomes moral if it plays up to U.S. imperialism. And, on the other hand, any West European state which opposes Washington's nuclear plot against peace or, for instance, refuses to join its sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland, is counted among the "amoral heretics."

Professor Wills calls this an Americanized version of the dogma of papal infallibility and sarcastically adds that the White House is the Vatican and the kings of business are the College of Cardinals. The professor defines Reagan's policy as "counter-reformation" though it may be called more simply and more exactly counterrevolution. The intrigues against People's Poland are a new, but by no means the only, example of this counterrevolution being carried out by the American "popes". Moreover, as any counterrevolution, the probable result of a "papal presidency" is war in its foreign policy and repressions in its domestic policy.

The ballyhoo around Poland and the brandishing of sanctions, apart from anything else, were undertaken by Washington's "papal Curia" in order to divert Americans' attention from their own actual burdens of life and to justify them. (Thus the "Soviet military threat" myth "justifies" the unprecedented arms race in the United States). This propaganda juggling attests not so much to the inventiveness as to the desperation of the cardinals of American business.

The economic formulas collectively known as "Reaganomics" have been completely compromised. Up to his neck in fears and worries, the ordinary American together with his work and savings, together with his social comforts and his own home, is also losing optimism. This is pointed to by the so-called "January indicator," which says: Whatever things are like in January, they will be the same throughout the year. This indicator, discovered by the stock exchange analyist Yale Hirsch, has only failed to work two or three times in the past 30-odd years. The "January indicator" for 1982 is as the poet described: "Winter is looming."

It is looming, promising an increase in unemployment to 10 and even 12 percent, an increase in the national debt of over $1 trillion and an increase in the budget deficit to $100 billion. (It has only just been announced that the $1.5 trillion for the Pentagon's "5-year plan" was too low an estimate and that another $750 billion must be added to it.). It is looming, promising a protracted depression and a new inflationary cycle and the withdrawal of another $30-50 billion from socioeconomic appropriations.

There is a prediction ascribed to the founder of the "papal presidency": "The morning after my proposals on reducing budget appropriations become known, my effigy will be committed for burning, and America will begin to groan from border to border and from ocean to ocean." As distinct from Reagan's recent predictions on the "rapid demise of communism" in the Soviet Union and Poland and throughout our planet as a whole, this last prediction will come true, or more accurately, is already coming true. Not without reason are the groans of the unfortunate already rolling across America from border to border and from ocean to ocean, as its 40th President said and predicted.

Reagan Foreign Policy

PM211623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 82 p 5

[IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch under the rubric "Letter from New York" and under the heading 'The Dividends From Confrontation"]

[Text] At the end of December, the Republican administation published a short report on its activities. "This has been a very active year, and, we think, a very good year," said White House Chief of Staff J. Baker, commenting on the report.

It is unlikely that the majority of Americans were enraptured by the domestic and foreign policy "successes" about which much is said in the report. But it must be admitted that the administration has indeed been very busy over the past year. An irresistible desire to give "lessons in virtuous behaviour" and to use crude pressure and direct blackmail are a typical feature of the present administration's foreign policy which it has displayed during its first year in power.

This trait is most manifest in Washington's attitude toward other countries and toward events occurring in those countries. Regarding the whole world as a sphere of American interests, the U.S. ruling circles attempt crude interference in the internal affairs of other states. The present administration does this openly, often resorting to threats.

The Republicans began their foreign policy activities on a high note, accusing several countries, among them the Soviet Union, of interfereing in the internal affairs of El Salvador and of supplying the rebels with arms. The accusation was a fiction, and the administration knew this right from the start. But Secretary of State A. Haig and other officials continued to whip up tension.

The White House wanted to put pressure on the Soviet Union, and place it in the position of the party that had to justify itself. There are many people in the present administration who think that all of America's problems -- social and economic -- stem from the "intrigues of the Russians" who, they say, must be rebuffed when an opportunity presents itself. By taking an anti-Soviet stance, the politicians demonstrate their "100-percent patriotism", and secure for themselves the support of rightwing circles, which play an important role in U.S. political life these days. The administration has waged an anti-Soviet campaign under various pretexts all year and continues to do so today.

The events in Poland occupy a special place in this campaign. The administration, which dealt cruelly with the air traffic controllers' union, dismissing over 10,000 persons with ignominy, which is depriving millions of poor people of means of subsistence, is now noisily showing "concern" over the situation of Polish workers.

It would be difficult to count up all the "warnings" that Washington has issued in connection with the events in Poland. When the Polish parliament took legal steps to liquidate anarchy and counterrevolution, the administration announced trade sanctions against Poland and the USSR.

Washington did not conceal its hopes for a victory by extremist elements in Solidarity and this inevitably had to lead to a change in Poland's social structure. But another variant was also perfectly acceptable to the White House: "Certain officials in Washington," wrote American commentator J. Harsch recently, "would have preferred to see bloodshed in Poland. Such an outcome would have strengthened the interests of Western Europe in NATO and would have facilitated the hiking of military spending."

American politicians and the media, which follow them obediently, now depict the issue in terms of restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union and Poland being a consequence of the administration's fidelity to the ideals of good and justice which it has set about defending throughout the world. The Americans "cannot forget the principle of detente and the Helsinki provisions," A. Haig solemnly said on the day sanctions were imposed. Nothing could be further from the truth!

Back in the summer last year, the journal of the business world, BUSINESS WEEK, wrote that the White House was actively preparing to launch a "trade war" against the Soviet Union. The main purpose of the "war" was to harm the Soviet Union economically.

However, matters never got as far as an official declaration of a trade war at the time. Yet the plans were not shelved; they were implemented, only without any special fuss. The list of "strategic goods" allowed to be exported to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was revised. Washington put strong pressure on Western Europe and Japan in an attept to force them to restrict their trade with the East.

The White House's main efforts were directed toward blocking deliveries of equipment for the gas pipeline running from western Siberia to the western border of the USSR. The administration sharply criticized its allies for the "deal with Moscow." In July last year, during the meeting of the heads of a number of Western states in Ottawa, President R. Reagan spent a long time trying to persuade his colleagues "not to be in any hurry" as far as supplying equipment for the gas pipeline was concerned.

The West Europeans did not heed the American President's advice. They realized that, alongside double-dyed anti-Sovietism, American politicians are also guided by their own mercenary interests. American companies want to sell coal to Western Europe, and Soviet gas supplies interfere with these plans. Soviet-West European economic cooperation also interferes with American corporations' intentions of increasing Western Europe's dependence on the United States.

The administration took advantage of the events in Poland to officially launch a trade war against the Soviet Union and to try once again to thwart Western companies' participation in the construction of the gas pipeline which needles Washington. The White House increased its pressure on its NATO allies, trying to force them to follow America's policy. Pressure on Western Europe was also increased in the American press.

Many American papers write that Washington is reserving for itself the "possibility" of breaking off the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and postponing the talks on strategic weapons. They are hinting that the administration might review the question of the presence of American troops in Western Europe. In short, Washington is waging a psychological war against everyone without exception.

It is sometimes said that the administration's desire for confrontation and its increased nervousness in international affairs are due to its inexperience and to the lack of coordination among the various sections of the bureaucratic apparatus.

These elements are indeed present in the activities of the administration. But the main reason, however, is to be found elsewhere: namely, in the desire of the rightwing elite in the United States to preserve for American "big business" by any possible means an unlimited opportunity to make use of the wealth of others. This is a kind of tribute that has to be paid to monopolistic capital, which is engaged in an offensive against the working people and which is accompanied by constant pressure on democratic and trade union freedoms, the militarization of the economy and raging anticommunist hysteria.

The White House's excessive diplomatic activity is aimed at diverting the attention of the American public from the problems that have emerged over this last year -- the first year of government by R. Reagan's administration -- namely, the serious decline in production, the growth of unemployment, continuing inflation, cuts in social programs, the deterioration of the material situation of the population, in short, from the intensification of all the crisis phenomena of capitalist society. The high level "warnings" addressed to the "opponents" of the United States being widely disseminated by the press and television are designed to muffle expressions of disatisfaction at the administration's social policies and justify the huge increase in U.S . military expenditure.

By taking every opportunity to accelerate the noisy propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union, the administration is hoping not only to cast a shadow across Soviet policy but also to weaken the movement in the United States which advocates banning nuclear weapons. In spite of public acknowledgement of the need for Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms, the administration has not dropped its plans to increase significantly the United States' nuclear potential. What is more, R. Reagan said in an interview that the anti-nuclear movement in the world at large is being organized and funded by the Soviet Union.

The administration's blatantly anti-Soviet course aimed at increasing tension in the world is coming in for an increasing amount of criticism. "If Washington is not seeking confrontation and crisis," wrote the magazine NATION, "if it is not glad that less attention is being paid to our bad economic situation, if it is not interested in reaping dividends from the suffering of the Polish people, then it should begin high level talks with Moscow in order to build an atmosphere of confidence in which detente would be strengthened."

Unfortunately, everything to date shows that the administration is interested only in the growth of international tension and in confrontation. This is a dangerous policy in a nuclear age.

U.S. Aims To Undermine Detente

LD212356 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Oleg Anichkin commentary]

[Text] As the Reagan administration was sworn into office a year ago it became obvious the United States was all out to build up military confrontation and tensions in Europe. Indeed, the administration has been acting as an opponent of the relaxation process in Europe. For the United States, Western Europe is not an equal partner but a theater of military operations against the Soviet Union. The crucial political decisions bearing on West European security are taken by the United States on behalf of the West and without consulting their allies. In other words, Washington aims at undermining East-West cooperation in Europe and it is using the same methods of diktat towards its NATO partners as it did in the cold war years.

Washington does not want to reckon with the fact that Western Europe has a different approach to the relaxation process and that it has a different understanding of its value.

West European countries link their future to the policy of relaxation and versatile cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. For centuries European nations have been bound by a common destiny. Europe is their common home, which should be preserved for generations to come.

But the United States is out to destroy this pattern of political life and subordinate West European countries to its policy. It is this policy, this imposition of the American approach, that has become so evident of late. Washington's activities in connection with the introduction of martial law in Poland are proof positive. What is remarkable about these steps is that the American administration seeks to enlist the support of the West European allies in its crusade against Poland. Unprecedented pressure and arm-twisting is being applied. The aim is to forge a united front in NATO so as to interfere in Poland's domestic affiars and undermine the socialist foundations of that country.

The American leaders are not embarrassed in the least over the fact that they themselves would not tolerate any interference in their domestic affairs. One can easily imagine the reaction of the American leaders if somebody started laying down the law to them, if somebody started dictating terms and interfering in U.S. domestic affairs. Washington policymakers become furious when they are asked about their double standards in foreign policy matters. They believe they are always in the right and if things go amiss, then someone is to blame. One cannot help recalling in this context the thesis propounded by Clark Clifford. Back in President Truman's time he went on record as saying that when the United States did something it did it right. So things are as simple as that.

But things are not simple after all. Now the matter involves the United States returning to the times of the cold war with all its attributes. Wasington's political institutions did not stand the test of the relaxation process and of the policy of peaceful coexistence. Influential interests in the military-industrial complex were frightened over the possibility of the transition from political relaxation to military relaxation. Under similar circumstances they prefer to swerve from the highway of detente and take the well-beaten track of the positions of strength policy, stand-off anti-Sovietism and anti-communism. Polish developments are just one of the pretexts for this course, although the Poles are attending to their own affairs and only theirs.

In a word, the incumbent American administration sticks to the old concepts and dogmas in accordance with which U.S. interests and U.S. claims to the leading role should be underwritten by military preponderance. And what is more important, the present American leaders have shown their adherence to the old jingo-ist idea of America's primacy and civilizing mission in the world. They are advocating the idea of Pax Americana, that is a system relying on military strength and open-ended political domination of the United States. So it is small wonder that such a course is causing growing indignation among many nations.

Obstruction At UN

LD220018 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 21 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilyets]

[Text] New York, 21 Jan (TASS) -- Substituting rhetoric in the spirit of the "cold war" for constructive discussion of international problems, thus heightening tension, is the line which U.S. diplomacy at the United Nations has held throughout the first year of the Reagan administration's tenure of office. One consequence of the confrontation course has been the systematic U.S. obstruction of the practical resolution of almost all the most important questions with which the United Nations has a direct connection, above all the most important -- questions of war and peace.

In implementing a record program of arms stockpiling, the United States has at the same been making maximum efforts at the United Nations to sabotage any initiatives which shift the cause of disarmament from a standstill.

At the end of last year the U.S. delegation effectively voted against all resolutions of substance on disarmament in the UN General Assembly.

Another action of the United States at the United Nations was to break off attempts by the developing countries last year to begin global talks on economic questions. Washington does not like the very aim of these talks: limiting imperialist supremacy in the field of trade, financial and currency relations which permit the West to resolve its economic problems by the further pillage of its weaker partners.

Washington's total contempt for the interests of other countries has led work on a universal convention on law of the sea and talks on the independence of Namibia into a blind alley. The United States has blocked attempts to find a way to a just and lasting settlement in the Near East.

Observers at the UN stress that U.S. diplomacy is stubbornly trying one way or another to take discussion of these current problems outside the framework of the international organization, to concoct prescriptions for their solution which suit their imperial tastes, and then to impose them upon the United Nations.

Since the overwhelming majority of UN member-states reject the reckless course taken by the Reagan administration toward speeding up the arms race, undermining detente and making the international situation more acute, U.S. diplomacy in the world community is trying to recruit supporters by purely cowboy methods, by holding pistols against heads, figuratively speaking. It is a long time since Washington has resorted to such unceremonious "arm-twisting," to such impudent threats and intimidation in order to enlist votes in the discussion of a question.

As the U.S. paper Washington POST notes: "The harsh rhetoric to which U.S. delegates to the United Nations have been resorting in the past year conceals the strategy of the Reagan administration which is aimed at changing the 'political culture' dominant at UN Headquarters and at sessions of the UN General Assembly. This strategy is aimed at attempting to obtain from the delegations of other countries to the United Nations a shift in their positions during voting into line with Washington's positions and actions." In other words, the United States is attempting to recreate a "voting machine" obedient to it, permitting Washington to dominate the United Nations.

Military Writer's Analysis

LD211306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 21 Jan 82

["Topical Problems of International Life" program: "The U.S. Attempts To Undermine the Military Balance in Europe" by Col Anatoliy Nikiforovich Markov, member of the editorial board of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA

[Text] A year has passed since President Reagan and his administration came to power in the United States. During this year, U.S. foreign policy changed from a relaxation of international tension to the exacerbation of the situation in the world arena and confrontation with the Soviet Union. The U.S. political course is now determined by the most reactionary and militant representatives of the imperialist circles. They intend to halt by force the forward march of history, regain lost positions and assert U.S. hegemony on a global scale.

In their first days in the White House, Reagan and his entourage took the line of uncontrolled pursuit of the arms race, primarily in the most dangerous nuclear missile field. The U.S. ruling circles began strengthening the whole spectrum of strategic armaments -- modernizing the old strategic bombers and creating new ones; producing and deploying a fleet of atomic submarines carrying Trident missiles. At the same time, vast sums have been allocated to improve all branches of the armed forces, equipping them with both nuclear and conventional weapons.

More and more soberminded people in the West are thinking with alarm about the question of how the political course and practical acts of the present U.S. administration are threatening the world. Particular alarm is felt by the Europeans because of the persistent U.S. desire to deploy the new generation of nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies from the territory of a number of West European countries. The West European alarm is fully justified. Every day more and more people in the countries in which it is intended to deploy the missiles realize that in effect the populations of these countries are being made atomic hostages of Washington -- a sitting target for a retaliatory strike in the event of a military conflict being started by the enemies of peace and socialism for the sake of the criminal imperial ambitions of U.S. imperialism.

Serious consideration is being given in the United States to plans for waging a so-called limited nuclear war. According to U.S. strategists, it would be possible to start and wage such a war far from U.S. territory without subjecting the industrial base, administrative organs and population of the country to the danger of a retaliatory strike. Ronald Reagan himself has spoken about the possibility of a limited war of this kind. Militant aggressive circles in the United States cynically considering the possibilities of waging a limited nuclear war, want to accustom the Americans and West Europeans to the criminal thought of the permissibility of using nuclear weapons. But it is completely obvious that they intend to use them specifically in Europe. In hoping to reduce the effect of a retaliatory strike at the United States itself, the Pentagon is quite willing to sacrifice its West European allies to this end.

Widespread protests from among the people of the NATO countries are also aroused by the Pentagon's actions directed toward the further strengthening of the U.S. military presence on the continent and plans for deploying neutron weapons in Europe. To provide for the rapid buildup of its forces in Europe, stockpiles of heavy weapons and military equipment sufficient for four divisions have been established in certain NATO countries, primarily the FRG, Norway and a number of others. A dangerous and provocative plan is being worked out for moving U.S. Armed Forces stationed in the FRG close to the frontiers of the GDR and Czechoslovakia. The buildup of chemical weapons in Western Europe by the U.S. military command continues.

It is known that both in the world as a whole, and on the European Continent, where the most powerful groups of armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc and the Warsaw Treaty Organization directly confront each other, an approximate military balance has come about and is being maintained. This is a balance both between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. Here it is important to stress at once that the Soviet Union feels that an approximate balance is sufficient for the needs of its own defense and the defense of its friends and allies. The preservation of the military-strategic balance, in the Soviet Union's opinion, under existing conditions facilitates the implementation of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. It objectively serves the cause for the preservation of peace on earth. This was emphatically stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress.

A diametrically opposite opinion is held in the United States. The ruling circles of that country intend at all costs to alter in their own favor the balance of forces in the world arena both as a whole and in Europe in particular to achieve in the next few years military supremacy over the Soviet Union. To achieve this aim, which the Reagan administration has officially proclaimed to be its top priority, colossal sums of money have been allocated and offensive strategic forces are being rapidly built up. It is intended to considerably increase the combat strength and numbers of the armed forces and the arming of Western Europe is to be strengthened by the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

As noted in the recently published Soviet book, Whence Comes the Threat to Peace?, an approximate balance has existed in Europe for a long time now in medium-range nuclear weapons. NATO and the Soviet Union have about 1,000 missiles each. The U.S. administration, however, is now trying to deny this fact. In striving at all costs to deploy its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, it is trying to prove that at the present mement on the European Continent even an approximate balance between NATO and the Soviet Union in medium-range nuclear means of delivery does not exist.

Furthermore, in support of their conclusions, U.S. politicians and military leaders take just one element from the overall balance of nuclear forces -- land-based missiles -- and ignore the other components -- sea-based missiles, bombers, etc. This trick is aimed at credulous or uninformed people. It does not stand up to the test of reality. In Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's replies to the questions from the West German journal DER SPIEGEL, it is shown that an objective evaluation of the balance of nuclear potentials in medium-range weapons in Europe can only be made on the basis of taking account of all the factors forming the strategic situation on the European Continent at the present time.

What is this situation? A huge U.S. and NATO nuclear potential is already concentrated in Western Europe. Its basis is the so-called forward-based nuclear means of delivery of modern U.S. medium-range-weapon-carrying aircraft. To this should be added the U.S. Poseidon-equipped submarines which have been put at the disposal of the NATO command and carry several hundred nuclear warheads. Naturally the U.S. nuclear potential in Europe cannot be taken in isolation from the corresponding means of delivery of the U.S. allies in the Atlantic bloc. These include the missile and airborne nuclear weapons of Britain and France. Even a brief listing of the elements composing the medium-range nuclear potential of the United States and NATO in Europe shows all the hypocrisy of the statements by eminent politicians in the United States about some sort of supremacy of the Soviet Union in Europe. The U.S. main aim is military supremacy over the Soviet Union, not concern for the security of Europe.

Our state, together with the other socialist countries cannot permit the United States and NATO to obtain unilateral military advantages either on a regional or global scale. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has warned the West that we cannot fail to react to the deployment on European soil of the new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons targeted on the USSR and our allies. If this happens, we will have to think about additional defensive measures, and if required, we will find considerable resources to protect our vital interests. The balance of forces will be restored as a result, but at a higher level, and this means that the danger of war for Europe will sharply increase.

The crude interference of the United States and its NATO partners in the internal affairs of the Polish state, their attempts to hold the Soviet Union responsible for the introduction of martial law in Poland are to a considerable degree explained by the desire to exacerbate the situation in Europe to the limit in order to push through their dangerous plans. The crude and highhanded actions of the United States arouse the wrath and indignation of the world public. The Soviet Union favors setting a limit to rivalry in the field of nuclear weapons in Europe, urgently agreeing on parity at a lower level than at present, and this question should be solved by considering all the relevant factors on the basis of equality and equal security of the sides. The Soviet Union will never permit anyone to gain supremacy over it in the military field.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES REASONS FOR ALLEN RESIGNATION

PM220945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "Washington 'Animal Tamers'"]

[Text] Washington, 17 Jan -- Rearrangements are taking place in Washington. In the State Department W. Stoessel, formerly under secretary for political affairs, has moved to the office of First Deputy Secretary of State W. Clark, while Stoessel's chair has been taken recently by L. Eagleburger, formerly assistant secretary for European affairs. And this has all happened because W. Clark has been "promoted" to the White House, where he has become the U.S. President's national security adviser, since his predecessor R. Allen had to "voluntarily" resign, as they say....

The goal of the reshuffling has given abundant food to the press here in recent days. Moreover, it has occurred on the threshold of the first anniversary of the administration's assumption of office.

Let us recall that Allen stumbled over some grubby little matters. In the course of the Republican administration's year in office the unseemly financial "moves" of CIA Director W. Casey and several other officials had already been investigated. A report has now been published that R. Richards, chairman of the Republican Party National Committee, has been charged with nonpayment of a loan guaranteed by the federal government. Abuse of this kind is the rule rather than the exception in Washington's corridors of power. The point is that in some cases, when they want to get rid of someone, the scandal becomes known to the entire nation, while in other cases it does not go beyond those corridors.

Was Allen as guilty as all that, against this background? On the eve of his resignation the Justice Department and White House investigators said that his transgressions were not criminal and were not a violation of Washington's "moral norms." According to NEWSWEEK the administration tried to conceal the true reasons for Allen's resignation under a whole pile of "fig leaves."

Externally everything appeared decorous, in keeping with "the rules of the game." Allen, in a letter to the President, thanked him for "the rare privilege and great honor" of serving the Republican administration and President Reagan personally. The latter expressed "deep regret" at his aide's resignation, adding that he was delighted with his "exemplary service to the nation."

However, there was no whiff of gentlemanly behavior in Washington's corridors of power, and events developed rather by the law of the jungle. Back in November, at the very height of the scandal over the bribe-taking accusations, connoisseurs of the Washington cuisine made transparent hints that Allen's days as the President's aide were numbered irrespective of the outcome of the investigation which had been initiated. His frenzied attempts to stay in his former post and justify himself in a series of television interviews merely irritated the White House. It is no accident that Allen stated after his resignation: "Someone was out to get my resignation."

Who, and why? In analyzing the real reasons for the decision to get rid of Allen, the U.S. press, quoting official sources, writes that the President's national security adviser had "made too many enemies" and "committed too many mistakes." In particular they point to the personal antagonism between Allen and Secretary of State Haig and to the fact that leading presidential aides J. Baker and M. Deaver had long been insisting that Allen be removed from the post of national security adviser.

The struggle over who would determine the direction of the U.S. foreign policy has been waged very fiercely in the new administration. Last December TIME magazine clearly determined where all these disputes had led:

"The campaign launched by Secretary of State Haig to become the 'President's foreign policy deputy,'" the magazine wrote, "has been a rapid series of rises and falls over the past 11 months. However, the 57 year-old Haig has evidently gotten his way, notwithstanding. U.S. foreign policy is now coordinated not by the National Security Council but by interdepartmental groups under the overall leadership of the State Department."

The victory for Haig, of whom the White House is not overly fond, because of his Napoleonic ways and because it has not forgotten his statements after the Reagan assassination attempt that he was "in control of the situation" in the government, was the result of a number of factors.

The well-known commentator J. Reston writes that the present administration "has no practical strategy for resolving the complex and dangerous knot of world problems." Reston notes that the troubles Washington is encountering throughout the world are based on the administration's conviction that it "can force the world to act as it wants." To all appearances Haig is now trying to prove that, in contrast to the National Security Council. It is he and his team from the State Department who will succeed in forcing the whole world to march in the direction which suits U.S. ruling circles, that is, in achieving what Allen failed to achieve.

Clark, the President's new aide, is described in the United States as a man with extremely tough anticommunist views. According to press reports he has been given considerably broader powers for "developing, coordinating and pursuing policy in the national security sphere."

However, even after approximately a year's stint in the State Department Clark remains a man with a poor knowledge of foreign policy. Observer Joseph Kraft writes that he is being assigned the task of "taming two tigers" -- Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger -- in the course of elaborating the U.S. "new global strategy" aimed at confrontation with the USSR and the attempt to restore to the U.S. the "dominant role" in world affairs.

Who know, perhaps Clark will succeed in the "tiger-tamer" role in the arena of the Washington hierarchy. But succeeding in an unrealistic policy leading to deadlock is a task clearly beyond him.

U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES OFF CALIFORNIAN COAST

LD211732 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 21 Jan, TASS -- The U.S. military have launched vigorous preparations for armed ventures in other countries.

According to the T.V. company CBS, naval and marine units staged the other day exercises on the San Clemente Island off the Californian coast, practising a beaching operation against a country which "seized American diplomats as hostages." Altogether 12,000 troops and 16 warships with air support took part in the exercises.

These exercises were begun without the advance warning of the troops involved in them, according to a UPI news dispatch, and constitute a prelude to a series of similar "war games" intended to perfect "emergency operations."

The meaning of this Pentagon definition was disclosed by a spokesman for the U.S. Navy, who told a CBS correspondent that Washington intended to send troops trained in this way to various "flash points" of the world, meaning Central American countries, in which the national liberation movement against the Washington-backed bloodstained dictatorships is growing, and also the oil-rich countries of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The United States has already set up an interventionist Rapid Deployment Force to carry out armed intervention in the affairs of sovereign countries. It is obvious that the troops which took part in the exercises off the Californian coast will be an addition to Washington's police-like "Rapid-Deployment Force."

CPSU JOURNAL ON EXPLOITATION OF AMERICAN WORKERS

LD221016 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 22 Jan 82

["U.S.A.: Tradition of Violence and Terror" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS -- The U.S. political regime "in its brutaltiy, perfidy and contempt for human life is not inferior to the despotisms of the Pinochet or Pol Pot styles," POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE (POLITICAL SELF-EDUCATION), journal of the CPSU Central Committee, says in its January issue.

The ruthless exploitation of the working people, the violence and terror of the rich against the poor, of the white Americans against the blacks, crime that keeps everybody in fear, and violence committed upon man by advertisements, cinema and television, and in the silence of CIA "scientific" laboratories -- that is today the face of U.S. imperialism, the journal says.

It recalls that racial and class conflicts have always been especially dramatic in the United States and, as a rule, spelled a tragic outcome for the oppressed. The U.S. method of solving the nationalities issue has found the most implicit expression in the fate of the American Indians. The Indians issue was solved in a veritably "radical" way -- by annihilating nearly all of them. But the history of relations between the white Americans and the blacks is a record of no less brutal violence, with systematic terror practised against the blacks since the very beginning.

The methods of the class war waged by the capitalists against the working class were also distinguished by the same unbridled ruthlessness which was used in fighting Indians or during the racial war in the South. The Reagan administration which is called, and not without reason, the government of the rich also holds sacred the tradition of class violence, the journal stresses. It reminds the reader that in the summer of 1981 the authorities clamped down on the striking air controllers with unheard-of ruthlessness, announcing wholesale dismissals of all the strikers and bringing about one hundred of them to court. Even more barbaric reprisals were made against the striking miners in Illinois. When police were moved in to disperse a demonstration of strikers, they clubbed them, set dogs on them and dropped tear gas canisters from helicopters down on the people below.

"The state in the U.S.A. is a gigantic machinery of violence, with the bourgeois democracy institutions playing merely the role of a historical artifact," the Soviet journal concludes.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. 'INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM'

LD221000 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 22 Jan 82

["USA: Terrorism Elevated to the Level of Official Policy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS -- It has become all the fashion in Washington to blame the Soviet Union for all the calamities and failures suffered by the U.S. foreign policy, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today. At the same time they are inclined to describe as "defenders of freedoms" the repressive juntas and dictatorial regimes, which can stay in power only by relying for support on American bayonets. Among those who are successful in this criminal activity is butcher of the Chilean people General Pinochet and chief of the South Korean clique Chon Tu-hwan. Among the best friends of the USA are racists of the South African Republic and "gorilla" generals in El Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay and Paraguay, who have turned their countries into torture chambers and jails. The USA opens for them bank accounts, supplies with weapons and encourages their policy of repressions and terror.

A noticeable role in this is assigned to the CIA, the newspaper stresses. The activities of this "department of cloak and dagger" were not too much restricted in the past either, and now it has been in general let loose. According to a Washington newspaper, the U.S. President issued an administrative decree expanding the framework of activities by intelligence agencies.

Quoting a book about CIA and its cult of violence by former member of that department John Marks, the newspaper cites facts of the CIA's subversive and terrorist activity in various countries.

But the policy of genocide pursued by Israel towards the Arab population of Palestine, the bombing raids on Lebanon and other Arab countries neighbouring on it, the annexation of the Golan Heights, the attack against the atomic research centre near Baghdad constitute terrorism. All of these acts of international brigandage launched by Israel, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out, became possible only as a result of support and instigation by the USA.

One cannot but describe the long campaign of enmity, in which the USA is engaged against Iran as an act of international terrorism. The American hostages have already long been released and all other pretexts, to which they in Washington referred have already long disappeared, but American aircraft carriers continue flying in the Persian Gulf.

All these facts, the newspaper points out, convincingly show who is in fact responsible for the policy of international terrorism.

USSR, CANADA SIGN JOINT TRADE PROTOCOL

LD212154 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS -- A protocol was signed here today to extend for another five years the 1956 commercial agreement between the USSR and Canada. For the USSR the protocol was signed by Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev, for Canada -- by Ambassador in the Soviet Union Geoffrey Pearson.

During the conversation satisfaction was expressed with the level of trade development between the USSR and Canada. The sides confirmed their striving for further widening of commerical and economic cooperation between the two countries.

In 1981 the trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Canada reached the all-time high in the history of trade of the two countries, running into 1.4 billion roubles, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

JAPAN-USSR BEGIN 'WORKING-LEVEL' TALKS IN MOSCOW

USSR Condemns U.S.

OW210111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0043 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow Jan 20, KYODO -- The Soviet Union accused the United States and its allies of military expansion at a Japanese-Soviet working-level meeting which opened here Wednesday for a two-day session. Soviet officials told Japanese delegates that the United States, North Atlantic alliance countries and other allies have accelerated a (?binary) expansion race which has worsened the international situation, Japanese sources said. The meeting, the second of its kind, was the first working-level contact between Japan and the Soviet Union since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979. The first meeting was held in Tokyo in May 1979.

The Japanese officials were led by Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya and the Soviets by Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin. Japanese officials presented Japan's view of the Asia situation during the first round of talks Wednesday morning. The Soviet officials gave their view in the second round in the afternoon.

Japanese chief delegate Yanagiya proposed to exchange views frankly and boldly to develop bilateral relations. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin agreed with him, the Japanese sources said. Yanagiya stressed the need for both countries to present their views on international circumstances surrounding Japan and the Soviet Union, the source said.

The Japanese deputy foreign minister then discussed the Chinese situation, Japan-China relations, the Korean Peninsula, Japan-Southeast Asia ties, Indochina and Afghanistan. The Japanese officials urged the Soviet Union to justly recognize Japan's role in political and economic areas in Asia, the sources said.

In the afternoon, the Soviet officials rebutted Japanese views, the sources said. Apparently referring to the United States, the Soviets pointed out that a remove country has intensified its intervention in Asia. The Soviets also told Japan that China's anti-Soviet policies form a major factor of instability, the sources said. On the Korean issue, Japan emphasized the need to promote dialogue between North and South Korea, but the Soviet Union was pessimistic about north-south dialogue, they said.

On the second day, Thursday, both sides are scheduled to exchange views on the international situation.

Rigid on Territorial Dispute

OW220137 Tokyo KYODO in English 0112 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Moscow Jan 22 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Thursday remained adamantly against Japan's claim to four islands the Soviets occupied after the end of World War II, by saying no such dispute exists between the two countries. Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Nikokay Firyubin displayed the rigid attitude on the territorial issue during the fourth round of bilateral working-level talks here Thursday afternoon, Japanese officials said. Chief Japanese negotiator Kensuke Yanagiya said at the meeting that the two countries confirmed the issue was pending in a joint statement issued in 1973 by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and then Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

Firyubin, rejecting the Japanese claim, said the Soviet position that there exists no territorial dispute between the two nations will remain unchanged, the officials said. The Soviet official offered to open negotiations with Japan on conclusion of a peace treaty should Japan attach no condition, they said. Japan has repeatedly called on the Kremlin to return the four islands off Hokkaido, northern Japan, to Japanese control, but the Russians have refused to discuss the issue. This issue is considered to be the main obstacle to a peace treaty which could formally end World War II hostilities between the two neighboring nations.

During the fourth round of talks Thursday afternoon, Yanagiya called on the Soviet Union to withdraw Soviet troops from the Soviet-held northern islands. Rejecting the Japanese appeal, Firyubin said Soviet troops stationed in the Far East pose no threat to other countries in the area, the Japanese officials said.

Japanese sources said the two-day meeting will be extended for another day to discuss the Middle East and disarmament.

Meeting With Gromyko

OW220035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Moscow Jan 21 KYODO -- Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya Thursday met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and asked him to visit Tokyo to improve bilateral relations. But Gromyko made no immediate commitment on his Japan visit, saying the Soviet leadership will have to study the matter, Japanese officials said.

They said Yanagiya told Gromyko during a 30-minute meeting at the Soviet Foreign Ministry that problems pending between the two nations should be solved for development of bilateral relations. Yanagiya was referring to a dispute over four islands, east of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido, which were occupied by the Russians soon after the end of World War II.

The Gromyko-Yanagiya meeting was also attended by Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Tokichiro Uomoto and Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin.

Japanese officials, in briefing reporters on the meeting, said Yanagiya called for Soviet restraints in dealing with Poland under martial law since December 13. But the Soviet foreign minister rejected the appeal, saying since it is the internal problem of Poland, no foreign country is allowed to have a say in it, the officials said.

Yanagiya said Japan hopes the United States and the Soviet Union, at their foreign ministers meeting in Geneva next Tuesday, would seriously tackle the arms limitations issue. Gromyko said the Reagan administration is seeking to increase international tension but said he will tell Secretary of State Alexander Haig the Soviet position frankly and without reserve, the Japanese officials said.

They said the second-day working-level meeting discussed the Asian problem, disarmament, Japan-U.S. relations and Japan-Soviet relations. There were heated discussions on the Afghanistan and Indochinese problems between the two sides, the officials said. They did not elaborate.

Yanagiya was quoted as telling the Soviet side that Japan will never try to become a military power but said the Japanese are concerned about their nation's security because of the rapid Soviet military buildup in the Far East. The Soviet reaction was not known. Firyubin said the Soviet Union is not seeking confrontation with the United States and added their relations could become normal if they abide by the principle of mutual respect and reciprocity, the Japanese officials said.

TASS Report

LD211632 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow 21 Jan, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya, currently in Moscow to attend working consultations between the Foreign Ministries of the Soviet Union and Japan.

Andrey Gromyko pointed out during the conversation the usefulness of exchanging views between representatives of the two countries both on international problems of mutual interest and on questions of Soviet-Japanese relations.

It was stressed, says a report on the meeting published here, that each country, mindful of its responsibility for the world situation, should do everything possible to strengthen peace between peoples, strengthen detente and confidence between countries. The Soviet Union applies efforts precisely in this direction. Japan could also make a weighty contribution to this cause.

Both sides expressed the need to maintain a political dialogue between the Soviet Union and Japan, enhance its level and develop Soviet-Japanese relations.

U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY TIES REACH LEVEL OF ALLIANCE

PM211723 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Political Observer's Notes": "To the Level of a Military Alliance"]

[Text] A new stage has emerged in the development of American-Japanese military cooperation which takes various forms -- direct and indirect, overt and camouflaged. The "Security Treaty" has essentially been elevated to the level of a military alliance which gives grounds for speaking of the "Natoization" of the treaty. That is how the Japanese mass media are assessing the results of the latest Tokyo session of the American-Japanese Consultative Commission on the "Security Treaty."

What is seen as the main result of the military-political consultations is the fact that their participants agreed to study possibilities for joint action in the event of an "emergency" arising in the Far East. Collaboration between the Washington and Tokyo staffs in planning joint operations was initiatied after the last commission session in November 1978. So far these staff studies have related to cases of an "emergency" in Japan. Now for the first time there is talk of joint action by the two states' armed forces outside Japanese territory. This, KYODO news service believes, lifts the military cooperation between them to a qualitatively new level.

In particular, it has been decided to begin studying questions of the use by the U.S. Armed Forces of other military and civilian facilities in Japan -- airfields, ports, storehouses, highways -- that might be required for the logistical and rear services support of their combat operations in the Far East, in addition to the existing American bases on Japanese soil. (As with its West European partners, Washington is trying to get Tokyo to stockpile military material and ammunition for the Rapid Deployment Force.

Japan's readiness to give direct assistance to U.S. military actions in the Far East region is regarded by the country's peace-loving public as a dangerous transformation of the American-Japanese "Security Treaty." The consequences of the May meeting between Reagan and Suzuki, at which for the first time relations between the United States and Japan were officially described as an alliance, are clearly having an impact here. Washington intends the term to equate the "Security Treaty" with the North Atlantic pact -- in other words, to place on Japan a similar burden of alliance commitments to that borne by the West Eurpean NATO countries.

Japan promised then, in particular, to start patrolling the huge zone of the Pacific west of Guam and north of the Philippines. The expansion of the sphere of military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo beyond the Japanese Islands is pleasing the champions of the country's militarization. As far as they are concerned, this is a convenient loophole to legalize the use abroad of the illegitimately conceived "Self-Defense Forces" and thus to nullify once and for all Article 9 of the postwar Constitution, which proclaims Japan's renunciation of the creation of its own armed forces.

Some people in Tokyo official circles are eagerly going halfway to meet Washington. But they are pretending that it is necessary to yield to the American pressure on military issues because of the exacerbation of economic contradictions between the two countries. Last year Japan sold $15 billion more goods in the United States than the Americans exported to the Japanese market.

The defeated competitors are complaining that Japan is "freeloading" because it spends only about 1 percent of the GNP on military needs -- in other words, 20 percent of what the United States spends.

Indeed, when the United States tries to get Japan to share more fully with it the burden of the military effort, commercial gain is added to strategic considerations. For the United States, the simplest way of reducing the balance of trade deficit with Japan is to foist additional deliveries of American combat hardware on the country. At the recent Consultative Commission session, for instance, the Japanese were reminded of their May promise to strengthen their naval forces so they can mount independent combat operations 1,700 km from shore, and what lies behind this, in particular, is a wish to sell Japan expensive P3-C Orion aircraft designed for antisubmarine operations.

But increasing purchases means increasing the military budget, which promises undesirable clashes with the public for the Japanese Government. So indirect ways of increasing Tokyo's military contribution are also being sought. One of these is the transfer to the United States of Japanese technological innovations that may come in handy for the development of new types of weapons. At the Tokyo meeting the Japanese side promised a positive solution of this question, although the present Constitution totally bans the export of goods for military purposes.

Another way is to shift financial aid for the Seoul clique onto Japan and thereby to compensate for the cost of maintaining American troops in South Korea. A little while ago Seoul, clearly at Washington's instigation, demanded that Japan give South Korea, as an "anticommunist outpost," $10 billion over the next 5 years. This idea was also discussed at the recent Consultative Commission session, after which Japanese-South Korean talks on the issue resumed in Seoul.

The expansion of the framework of the military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo outside the Japanese Islands and the "Natoization" of the American-Japanese "Security Treaty" are leading toward the transformation of Japan into a direct accomplice in American military adventures in the Far East in defiance of the Japanese people's national interests and peace-loving aspirations.

INCREASED JAPAN-PRC MILITARY TIES CAUSE CONCERN

LD201380 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Jan, TASS -- Japan's Defense Agency has decided to work out a programme of expanding military links with Beijing. The newspaper ASAHI reports today that the plan is aimed at establishing regular exchanges between the military circles in the two countries to discuss the military-political situation in Asia and exchange military information. According to Soichiro Ito, the head of the Defense Agency, his agency intends to invigorate substantially cooperation with China in various areas. ASAHI points out that concrete elaboration of the plan will be started after an agency highly-placed representative returns to China. The counsellor of Japan's Defense Agency, Seiki Nishihiro, after meeting with top commanders of the Chinese Army, is now making a tour of educational establishments and military facilities in Nanjing and Shanghai. The first official visit by a Japanese military figure to China is assessed here as a serious step towards Japanese-Chinese military rapprochement.

The local press reports about the stay in China by the Defense Agency's official show that the Beijing leadership is using the expansion of contacts with the Japanese military to make instigatory calls for a further buildup of the Japanese Armed Forces set up in violation of the country's Constitution. In particular, during his meeting with Nishihiro, deputy chief of staff of the Chinese Army U Xiuqiuan, intimidating his guest with the alleged "Soviet threat," favoured the intensification of Tokyo's military preparations. Acting at one with Washington the Chinese military figure expressed satisfaction with the Japanese Government's decision to increase military spending by 7.75 percent. Local political news analysts point out that the invigoration of military links between Tokyo and Beijing give cause for concern in Asian countries which regard it as a actor destabilising the situation in the region.

PAKISTAN HAMPERING SETTLEMENT OF AFGHAN ISSUE

LD211854 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 21 Jan 82

["What Is It That Hampers Settlement?" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS -- As the situation in Afghanistan is normalizing, the international public more and more often poses the question what is it that hampers the political settlement around that country, the settlement that would promote not only the creation of normal tranquil atmosphere in the region but also the relaxation of international tension in general.

As to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, it provided many proofs of its good will, above all with Pakistan and Iran. There is a good foundation for this -- proposals advanced by Afghanistan's Government. They envisage truly realistic and flexible possibilities of such decisions that do not infringe on anybody's interests and would ensure for the Afghan people tranquility and for its neighbors stable relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with independent and non-aligned Afghanistan.

It should be noted that back in May 1980 the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan suggested a concrete programe of political settlement in whose context the question of the withdrawal of a limited Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan was to be decided. Showing a flexible realistic approach, it expressed the readiness to hold without any preliminary conditions both bilateral and tripartite talks with Pakistan and Iran and agreed to the participation in these talks of the United Nations secretary general or his representative.

It goes without saying that the indispensable prerequisite of the success of such talks is an end to the undeclared war which is waged against Democratic Afghanistan by imperialist forces from the outside, mainly from the territory of Pakistan where counterrevolutionary units making piratic raids on the Afghan territory are formed, armed and trained.

Deplorably, Kabul's good will did not evoke response of Islamabad, which apparently, has no wish to seek a political settlement on a realistic basis. This is shown also by an interview that President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq gave to Yugoslav newspapers. The interview showed that he has no wish to recognize the realities existing in Afghanistan, especially the lawful government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The fact that the Pakistani military regime continues staking on force in its foreign policy is confirmed not only by heavy deliveries to Pakistan of contemporary armaments from the United States (?but also) by Pakistan's striving to create its own nuclear weapons. It is trying to get the backing of the West in this unsavoury undertaking. FRANCE PRESSE agency with a reference to "well informed French circles" reported that Ziaul Haq would like to use his coming visit to Paris for "the resumption of nuclear cooperation with France." It is easy to foresee the extremely negative consequencies of Islamabad's nuclear ambitions for the overall situation in south-west Asia and South Asia.

All this indicates who it is that is really striving for political settlement in the region and who puts obstacles to such a settlement and is heightening tension.

Rearmament Threat

GF211355 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Pakistan Is Moving Toward Militarization"]

[Text] Since Ronald Reagan acceded to power in the United States, Washington and Islamabad have been steadily demonstrating their friendly approach toward each other in the field of military cooperation.

Pakistan received 6 F-16's from the United States at the beginning of 1982 and the United States has agreed to supply Pakistan with 40 more of these planes. Our commentator has written the following:

Moves to militarize the country have increased. From the point of view of Ziaul Haq's military administration, there are specific reasons for it. In a recent interview with the journal ASIA WEEK published in Hong Kong, the Pakistani president endeavored to justify Pakistan's major drive in the military field. He said that Pakistan is being threatened by the DRA.

This is the beginning of the Pakistani military government's fifth year in power. However, President Ziaul Haq has never been able to produce any eivdence to prove his contention that the DRA is threatening Pakistan. It is impossible to prove such a thing because the peace initiatives made by the DRA Government have rendered the Pakistani president's fabrications totally ineffective.

(?Regrettably), the Pakistani ruling circles, as a result of the pressure put on Pakistan by the United States and the PRC, have refused to officially consider Kabul's peace initiatives, which call for improving the situation through negotiations among the sides concerned. Consequently, Ziaul Haq continued to air his own views (?for two reasons). The first is to justify Islamabad's participation in the undeclared war against the DRA. The second is that the fabrication of a threat from the north serves the purpose of [words indistinct] against the movement opposing the Pakistani regime within that country. What is important for Pakistani military officials is the millions upon millions of dollars Washington (?pays in an attempt to realize its plans against the revolutionary DRA and other neighbors of Islamabad.)

It will be recalled that President Ziaul Haq's remarks about the threat from the north were made only a few days before a U.S. congressional delegation visited Pakistan. During their stay in Pakistan, the U.S. policy makers continued their talks about supplying multilateral military aid to Pakistan. However, is it not a fact that the moves to force Pakistan to rearm -- that is to say, to involve Pakistan in imperialism's (?rearmament) of Asia -- constitute a serious threat not only to Pakistan's relations with its neighbors, but to the entire region as well?

POLITICAL WORK IN AFGHAN ARMED FORCES DISCUSSED

PM210851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Loyalty to the Cause of the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 17 Jan -- A conference of the leadership of the Main Political Directorate of the DRA People's Armed Forces has been held in the Afghan capital. Taking part in its work were Politburo members of the PDPA Central Committee.

The conference discussed questions of further improving the standard of political work in the armed forces units and subunits and the Afghan Army's tasks in definitively wiping out the counterrevolutionary gangs and strengthening the republic's defense might.

Those taking part in the conference unanimously adopted a resolution stating their firm adherence to the cause of the revolution and the struggle against the young republic's enemies. They stressed their readiness to strengthen the servicemen's unity and cohesion in the interests of defending the country's independence and national sovereignty.

BRIDGE LINKING USSR, DRA ENTERS FINAL STAGES

GF011435 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Summary] Construction has begun on the final stages of a bridge over the Amu Darya to join the Soviet Union with the DRA near the Uzbek port city of Termez. The bridge will contribute to the development of the northern provinces of the DRA.

ARMED CLASHES ON THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER ANALYZED

LD211616 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Pol Pot gangs which have entrenched themselves in Thai territory have been provoking serious armed clashes on the Kampuchean borde for several days in succession, foreign news agencies report. They try to infiltrate Kampuchean territory, fire at Kampuchean villages, and kill locals. The Pol Pot men's acts of provocation, judging by the news agencies reports, are "the most intensive" during the current "dry season", which began last November.

A spokesman for the Thai military command officially admitted that fighting was going on in the area of the Thai-Kampuchean border and claimed that the Vietnamese troops in hot pursuit of the Pol Pot men shelled and launched missiles into Thai territory. The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY denied this claim today and characterized it as slander. Conversely, as the Bangkok-based newspaper NATION REVIEW reported on Wednesday, Thai artillery shelled Kampuchean territory as a "warning."

Another flare-up of tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border is directly related to Beijing's continued intrigues against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and other Indo-Chinese states. Having inspired and actively supporting the current provocative activities of its Pol Pot stooges, Beijing, in addition to its striving to perpetuate this "undeclared war" against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, is pursuing another objective. In connection with the fuss over putting together a "coalition" with the participation of the Pol Pot executioners and defunct leaders of the monarchic groupings of the Khmer emigree communities, Beijing is obviously trying to inflate the value of its stooges and to make them seem more valuable in the unscrupulous bargaining which is going on between the ringleaders of Kampuchean reaction.

It has become regular practice for Beijing to instigate tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border whenever it is planning to bring fresh pressure to bear on the ASEAN countries. That was the case in the summer of 1980, when those countries got together in Manila to draft their position with regard of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the pattern was repeated during 1981.

Now that the ASEAN countries are becoming increasingly aware of the futility of the attempts made by the enemies of the Kampuchean people to reverse the building of a new life in that country, Beijing is again resorting to its favourite ploy and using the Pol Pot men as a tool of subversion against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Today the Pol Pot gangs are operating against people's power in Kampuchea, but no one can say against whom their Beijing masters may turn them tomorrow.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are sincerely striving to establish relations of friendship and goodneighbourliness with Thailand and other ASEAN countries, and honestly respect their sovereighty and territorial integrity. A constructive dialogue to which they are urging their ASEAN neighbours could remove all the existing difficulties and unresolved problems. The idea of setting up a zone of peace and stability in South-East Asia which is consistently advocated by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, is an effective guarantee of security and the sovereign rights of all the peoples in the region.

EDITORIAL ATTACKS WHITE HOUSE 'PROCLAMATION'

LD212352 Moscow TASS in English 2340 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA carries today the following editorial under the title "Apropos the White House 'Proclamation'":

"A 'proclamation' over the signature of the U.S. President was released in Washington on the day of the first anniversary of the current administration's term in office. One could therefore expect the U.S. President to dwell on the fulfillment of promises he had so generously been giving out during the election campaign. But the proclamation does not say a word about or even hint at that.

"Its essence is another attempt at directly intervening in the internal affairs of Poland. The further the situation in Poland is stabilised, the more unbridled imperialist propaganda against it becomes, with Washington being particularly zealous.

"The 'proclamation' is replete with discourses about the grim lot of the Polish workers and about supposed infringements of their right to work, the right to enjoy the fruit of their labour, and the right to strike.... It holds forth about the alleged injustices of the Polish authorities towards the Solidarity extremists, who are known to have been heading for a counterrevolutionary coup in Poland and seeking to bury socialism in that country. The U.S. President expresses his 'respect' both for them and for their goals, and stresses the special affinity between the Americans and Solidarity. So much 'tenderness' is exuded over this that, if used more sparingly, it would be enough for many proclamations on good causes.

"One can only be amazed that the 'right to work' is discussed by the leaders of the country in which it does not exist even on paper. There are in the United States today over nine million unemployed; moreover, their number grew by more than two million during the last year alone. The right 'to enjoy the fruit of one's labour' is championed by the representatives of that class -- or of a stratum of that class, to be more precise -- which constitutes less than 0.2 percent of the U.S. population but controls one-half of the national wealth. 'The right to strike' is discussed by those who recently, in response to the demand for wage rises, merely tore apart the air traffic controllers' trade union and imprisoned its leaders, who never hesitate to use arms against American workers on strike and to declare them conscripted when their strike threatens to affect some 'supreme interests.'

"They are now lying in Washington that at present 'harsh repressions' are used in Poland, that human rights are being suppressed and that the Polish military government is waging a war on the people. In real fact, however, fratricidal war and national catastrophe have been forestalled in Poland. And it was in this direction that the outside imperialist forces and their reactionary agents within were working in the country.

"Here is who they are caring about in Washington and who they are crying over in the White House 'proclamation.' Their sorrow seems to be sincere: It is a pity to lose mercenaries who, serving their foreign masters, were selling out and betraying their own people. Washington believed that the implementation of the criminal objective -- the destruction of the socialist system and the people's power in Poland -- was around the corner. But all of a sudden everything collapsed. Plenty of reason for annoyance.

"There are those who would like to turn their failure, the demise of the unattainable dream to 'roll back socialism,' into a world tragedy. They appeal for solidarity with the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. They demand, as if from a command post, that their allies fall in step with the United States in its anti-Polish campaign. They demand that nearly the whole world fly into hysterics because Poland would not knuckle under to U.S. diktat, share the fate of the countries in which the United States has inspired strife and bloody civil war, and put on an imperialist yoke.

"It should be recalled that after the Republican administration assumed office in the United States, Washington has always been supporting the most reactionary, undemocratic and racist regimes and their aggressive policies. The United States has blocked the adoption of measures provided for by the UN Charter in connection with the South African attack on Angola. Ironically, it was on the day the 'proclamation' was released by the U.S. President that the United States used in the UN Security Council the right of veto against the resolution calling for sanctions against Israel because of its annexation of the Golan Heights, a traditionally Syrian territory.

"Those who champion peace not in words and cherish true freedoms realise the hypocritical character of this policy. The volubility of the 'declarations' and 'proclamations' appearing almost daily covers up the attempts at grossly interfering in the internal affairs of other sovereign countries. Washington's present-day policy is welcomed only by the darkest reaction and the dictatorial regimes, like those in Chile, South Africa, Guatemala and El Salvador.

"The less of what is positive Washington can say about its policy the more it is tempted to slander others, to strike the posture of a lecturer teaching who should live in what way, and to don the garb of the protector of the rights and interests of others. When all is said and done, this is precisely what the true meaning of the White House 'proclamation' boils down to. It will hardly bring any laurels to its authors."

PAP COMMENTARY ON REAGAN REMARKS ON POLAND NOTED

LD211510 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan, TASS -- In connection with Ronald Reagan's statement at a press conference on January 19 the POLISH PRESS AGENCY (PAP) issued a commentary noting that the U.S. President had issued even sharper threats against Poland and showed even greater high-handedness in interfering in Poland's home affairs by saying that the USA would not wait forever for improvements before it invoked sanctions in addition to the measures already taken.

Reagan's statement, the PAP agency points out, is a mixture of hypocrisy, threats and cheap cunning. The President pretends to be impatient and sorry over the martial law in Poland, which is in its second month. In this connection he threatens Poland with fresh "sanctions", apparently economic ones, as it is difficult to imagine that he will send gunboats to the Baltic Sea.

At the same time the U.S. administration is not above giving military assistance to truly militaristic regimes, which have maintained martial law in their countries for the fifth year now (as, for example, in Pakistan) or have recourse to bloody terror (as, for example, in El Salvador).

The U.S. President claims that the situation in Poland "is deteriorating", although he is unable to say how this is specifically manifest. It is interesting to note that at the same time he claims that U.S. "sanctions" against Poland have brought about a certain result. If he implies the fact that the "sanctions" have increased the difficulties of the Polish people, he is indisputably right. But Reagan is wrong in believing that the American "sanctions" may lessen the will of the Polish authorities to frustrate the plans of the anti-socialist forces and prevent bloodshed in the country.

At the very worst the U.S. moves may slow down the normalization of the situation in Poland. Noteworthy is the statement contained in the communique of the latest session of the joint commission of the government and bishopric in which both sides express the opinion that in the present extremely difficult situation in the country economic "sanctions" seriously complicate efforts to end the crisis.

But in actual fact, Reagan wishes to complicate this process, as it has become noticeable now that it will proceed in such a way as to strengthen rather than to weaken socialism in Poland, Poland's alliance with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CITED ON U.S. ATTITUDE

LD211634 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan, TASS -- The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes today: When the United States proclaimed that Poles should themselves resolve problems of their country, it meant quite a particular category of "Poles." It was concerned for the creation of necessary conditions for the activity of enemies of the socialist system it had trained and paid lavishly. This became especially clear at the Brussels session of the NATO foreign ministers. The United States began to demand that democracy be restored in Poland after the imposition of martial law. By "democracy" it meant anarchy in all spheres of the country's social life, which had reigned before December 13, 1981. The newspaper stresses that the rumpus about the events in Poland is merely a pretext. It is the Soviet Union which is the strategic aim of the Washington administration's attacks, and collapse of the socialist community its ultimate plans. The Soviet Union, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out, has been consistently implementing since the very beginning a policy of noninterference in internal Polish affairs.

KOBYSH, FALIN ATTACK ON U.S., NATO VIEW OF POLAND

PM211257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 4

[V. Kobysh and V. Falin article: "Political Wasteland"]

[Text] "The most serious obstacle to the conduct of an effective U.S. policy seems to me to be the fact that that policy is intellectual," Jeane Kirkpatrick, who is among President R. Reagan's closest advisers, recently declared. She explained that this stems from "a desire for peace and to end the arms race." The conclusion is matched to the premise -- Kirkpatrick demands reliance on "hard" facts: the effectiveness of violence "as an instrument of political change, the vulnerability of the developing countries, the helplessness of the United Nations and the limited reliability of certain allies" of the United States. The main things are force and a complete absence of "sentimentality."

Sentimentality -- what sentimentality! Back in his time as governor of California the current U.S. President defined his attitude toward the use of nuclear weapons as follows, for instance: "Each night the potential enemy must go to sleep afraid that we will use them." It was said from the heart, without the superfluous intellectuality J. Kirkpatrick is so sick of. This one revelation could be replaced by the lengthy declarations to which official Washington -- both alone and in company with others -- has been resorting to lately in an endeavor to package a policy of blackmail and arbitrariness in wrappings befitting the era.

We are not going to examine in detail the communique of the special meeting of NATO countries' foreign ministers. A principled and precise assessment of the communique has been made in the TASS statement. We would merely like to ask: When the European participants in the special meeting (some with delight, others with embarrassment) agreed to sing in unison with the imperial bass, surely they were stricken with doubt that they might be accompanying the overture to a second, expanded and enlarged, cold war?

It would be strange if this had not occurred to them. We do not believe it has been forgotten that shortly after the rout of German Nazism and Japanese militarism reactionary circles across the Atlantic eroded and destroyed the most important achievement of the antifascist struggle -- the peoples' belief in their ability to ensure lasting peace, to organize peaceful cooperation and to assert the principles of good neighborliness on earth. For the first cold war, too, began with U.S. pretensions to exclusivity and to being permitted anything, with American imperialist interests being pitted against all others, and with claims to lead the whole world. For two long decades the main thing the United States, assisted by a series of fellow travelers, did was to try to recarve the world according to its taste. It produced one militarist doctrine after another, heaped up mountains of weapons, and constructed hundreds of military bases around the Soviet Union.

These decades saw American economic sanctions, political ultimatums and armed adventures. It can be said without exaggeration that two-thirds of the people who have died in conflicts since World War II were killed with American weapons and with American participation. And, according to figures cited by the United Nations, millions of people have died.

But what actually distinguishes the former American aims from those of the current U.S. secretary of state? Specifically, from the following: "Our goal," A. Haig declares, "remains simple and persuasive -- a world that hospitably throws open its doors to our society and our ideals." To ensure that doors are flung open, he continued, it is necessary to "strengthen our ability to influence events and to make more effective use of our whole arsenal of moral, political, scienfific, economic and military resources to further our interests." There is no place on or around planet earth to which Washington is not laying claim. Too bad for others if they should happen to be there without having asked the United States.

The starting point, the point of departure of a policy of detente and in general of any normal communal life is the readiness to respect one another's interests, to find common denominators, to expand spheres of consensus and, in spheres where as yet there is no consensus, to refrain from using or threatening to use force. No one can be permitted to put his own interests on a level with U.S. interests, Washington is ranting today. "We don't care if we're displeasing some people," R. Reagan says. "We're getting ourselves respected."

This highanded policy is being put on an appropriate footing. The vaunted pluralist society still has theoreticians and men of action who glorify and justify war as a "natural condition" and a component part of the struggle for existence. The proponents of the cult of violence would be nicely suited -- or to be more precise, it is what they are seeking -- were detente to be an abandoned wayside halt in a perpetual round of confrontation that did not rule out, or even assumed, catastrophic new wars.

You would think that this fever ought to have long since disappeared under the conditions of the self-evident military equilibrium between West and East. You would think that it was time to abandon the unrealizable goal of "rolling back communism" set by America's masters in a moment of ecstasy at having a monopoly of nuclear weapons. But even today the Washington leaders interpret history in their own way. They ascribe the failures of Truman and Dulles and the defeats in Vietnam, Iran, Central America and Africa to "inconsistency" in using American potential to achieve overwhelming military superiority and to a "lack of determination" in carrying things through, to the point of using nuclear weapons.

At his inauguration as President a year ago R. Reagan announced that he would not lack determination. He proclaimed that a new era was beginning for the United States and the whole world. When those words were spoken their implications did not really penetrate to Americans themselves, still less to Europeans. But they presumably are penetrating now.

One social program after another is being set aside. National resources are being squandered on the arms race on an unprecedented scale. In the next 5 years the United States plans to produce so many missiles, aircraft, ships and tanks that the projected astronomical sum of $1.5 trillion is no longer enough. There is a short fall of $750 billion which will have to be made up by the good old taxpayer.

If it were not all so extremely important, one could confine oneself to stating that Washington views the problems of war and peace in the way a bookkeeper looks at debit and credit columns. Only the balls on the abacus are the destinies of peoples and states. The Poles and Poland are one such. The ball would be discarded without hesitation if that meant profit for the United States or if it frustrated a rival.

In any event, whatever it costs the Poles, they want to use Poland in order to disrupt the socialist community, weaken its defense capability and make Poland a seat of tension, in which atmosphere it would be easier to realize their craziest militarist programs. One of them -- the very latest -- is the mass production and equipping of the U.S. Armed Forces with chemical weapons, thus unleashing an arms race in yet another most perilous sphere.

So that is the reality. Not as outlined by the authors of the Brussels statement. The worse, the better is their philosophy. And the U.S. orchestrators of the NATO meeting are breaking all records for hypocrisy and cant.

Let us take the U.S. approach to Afghanistan. Do we allow the Afghans to reach the light, to build a bridge from the 16th century into the 20th century and feel like people, like full-fledged citizens? I mean, tomorrow others will be starting to want the same. And it will just snowball. No, we won't let them, Washington decides; it arms mercenaries and makes them kill peasants who have acquired land, chop off the heads of teachers who are bringing knowledge to the masses, blow up hospitals where for the first time people learned of the existence of medical aid, and shoot representatives of the authorities who have decided to get rid of privilege and social oppression.

It is basically the same primeval, imperial philosophy that determined the current U.S. line on Poland.

An administration to which the South African racists owe everything claims to be able to teach peoples what freedom is, to teach them what they need. And those who keep the black majority in their state as slaves are occupying Namibia and committing acts of aggression against Angola, Mozambique and other countries without any risk to themselves.

Freedom is the watchword of those who support Israel's aggressive policy, its seizure of other people's lands and its genocide against the Palestinian people. Their pronouncements about freedom are undoubtedly made more persuasive by their hobnobbing with dictatorial regimes in South Korea, Chile, Paraguay and Guatemala. Last year alone, 20,000 people were killed in El Salvador.

The NATO Brussels statement, spiced with words by A. Haig and others on the theme of freedom, might sound like a requiem for recent victims of the authorities' violence in a number of cities in Florida. Undoubtedly the members of the former air traffic controllers' trade union, which was crucified on the rules of U.S. democracy, would relish reading the panegyrics to trade union freedoms coming from Brussels -- especially those who are tasting the fruits of American freedoms behind bars.

The Brussels meeting enabled its participants to get down to the real, not imaginary, problems which have a direct bearing on the bloc members. Perhaps the U.S. representatives, for example, asked their British colleagues about the state of affairs in Ulster? Washington should know that since the R. Reagan administration came to power dozens of people have been killed in Ulster. Apparently, as the U.S. leaders understand it, everything that happens there falls within the provisions of the UN Charter, the universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Conference Final Act. How so? Very simple: Britain is a very close ally, willing to approve all the Washington leaders' ideas, even those they have not had yet, provided they are a little more conservative and a little more reactionary.

We have not heard whether the Brussels meeting concerned itself with the fate of the Turkish trade unionists who are faced with the death penalty. The signs are that this and other topics were prohibited.

So they treat one another with Christian forgiveness. And the finger pointing at Poland wags with increasing vehemence. Poland is being slandered, pilloried and threatened, because the Polish leadership halted the country's slide into the abyss, averted a catastrophe and decided to set its own house in order.

In their statement the NATO meeting participants maintain that "the Soviet Union has no right to determine the way Poland develops politically and social[illegible]." This is a groundless allegation, since the USSR has never claimed that right, and it raises the question: Is the lawful Polish Government itself allowed to decide what is good and what is bad? Apparently not. Apparently, the sovereign Polish People's Republic has the right to do only what NATO dictates.

Z. Brzezinski formerly acted in the role of nonstaff adviser to counterrevolutionary groupings. The NATO foreign ministers act in this capacity. They manipulate the concepts of "renewal," "reform," "conciliation" and "genuine negotiations" but as a whole do not conceal the fact that they are continuing to seek to undermine the Polish state's socialist system.

The NATO leaders clearly lack a sense of time and space. Surely they cannot seriously believe that anyone will accept their interpretation of the Helsinki Act as an act of unconditional capitulation to the socialist countries? It is clear that the United States would like to harm socialism. But it is just as clear that the socialist countries will firmly resist any such attempts.

Let us suppose that a threat to security and to the bases of the constitution had formed in a NATO country. What could we have expected then? There is no need to guess. Let us recall the events of 1957 in Little Rock, Arkansas, of 1965 in Selma, Alabama, of 1967 in Detroit, Michigan, and the events of the seventies in a number of U.S. cities. Without pausing to think for a moment, without asking anyone, the U.S. authorities imposed martial law, dealing mercilessly with people who were demanding freedoms and social justice. If a similar situation had arisen in the FRG, as H. Nannen, chief editor of the West German magazine DER STERN rightly noted, it is not simply martial law which would have been imposed but rather a regime of foreign military occupation.

In the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria artificially raised in the United States and other NATO countries we can glimpse primarily irritation at the escape of a catch whose hide NATO had already started to share out. It did not work. And let no one have any illusions: It will not work in the future.

In publishing their document brimming with indignation the NATO leaders involuntarily confirmed that the crisis in Poland has in many respects, mostly in the main respects, been introduced from outside. It is the result of collusion between external and internal reaction.

By its entire content and tone the Brussels statement proves that the steps taken by the Polish authorities to thwart the plot and to prevent civil war were more than justified and timely. The decision to resort to these measures was not an easy one. However, these measures were essential not only for Poland but also for European peace. And those who are now uninhibitedly cursing the Polish leadership, especially in West Europe, would do better not to give in to their emotions but to look at things soberly and responsibly and realize that a threat has been diverted from the entire continent.

Nothing has so exasperated the Reagan administration in its first year in office as the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives, primarily the peace program for the eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the rise of the mass antiwar movement in West Europe. Washington officials saw in the Polish crisis an opportunity to avoid answering the questions worrying the peoples and to paralyze their desire to continue the policy of detente and curb the arms race.

Washington and several other NATO capitals are excited by thoughts of who else to penalize and how to make the winter colder and prevent a thaw even in the spring. The outlines of new sanctions have not yet emerged clearly. Occasionally a muted U.S. threat to leave the Geneva negotiations can be heard. The impression is formed that world public opinion is actually being prepared for that.

What can we expect in the future? Above all we should like light to dawn in the heads of those politicians who make the weather in the West. Rage is a poor adviser. Bluff is appropriate in poker but not in serious politics, where both ends should meet.

The Soviet Union does not impose its friendship on anyone and does not seek quarrels with anyone. But anyone who seeks a fight with us should know that he will gain nothing from it. All experience of international relations since the October Revolution confirms that. It should lead everyone to an understanding of the elementary fact which nothing will shake either in the remaining years of the 20th century or in the 21st century: War and the threat of war give no satisfactory answer to any of the problems of man's highly complex life. And the further we advance, the less strong-arm methods will provide a way out of the difficulties. If you really think about it, a policy of strength is a category infinitely far behind the requirements of the era. It is a relic preventing people from living in a normal, human way today and it deforms man's future.

Scorning this objective, irrefutable fact, the U.S. leaders are losing the reliable ground under their feet. That is why they are being carried across a political wasteland [bezdorozhye].

The socialist countries will live as they see fit, allowing no one to encroach on their interests. The right to defend their choice has cost too high a price for them to be able to waive this right. Or to take the advice of unsolicited teachers who are trying to explain to us where our security begins and ends. We are the best judges of that.

PRAVDA CARRIES USSR WORKER'S LETTER TO REAGAN

PM211401 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian of 19 January 1982 carries on page 4 under the headline "Soviet Worker to U.S. President," a 1,000-word "reader's letter" to President Reagan from N.I. Kvitka, a 35-year-old construction worker living in Arkalyk in the Kazakh SSR. Kvitka, "a nonparty worker, like millions and millions of people in our country," expresses the hope that what he says "will be supported by millions of Soviet people who think as I do." He writes:

"Lately the Western press and radio have been attacking socialist Poland with unprecedented fierceness. Attacking the Soviet Union, too. And the prevailing opinion is that the Kremlin or Moscow is dictating, is compelling; that the Kremlin or Moscow decided or decreed. Gentlemen across the Atlantic: You yourselves know very well that is all nonsense: Everything that is happening in Poland is the Poles' internal affair, and no one is entitled to interfere in their lives.

"Yes: We are wholeheartedly in favor of freedom and democracy in socialist Poland. We are wholeheartedly in favor of Poland's independence. But it's not your Western freedom and democracy, Mr Reagan, that we want for Poland." Kvitka recalls Soviet casualties in World War II, declaring that these give "us every right to help all the fraternal, freedom-loving socialist countries with advice and by our personal example." Soviet soldiers did not die in Poland "so a handful of counterrevolutionary extremists could hold an orgy on their graves," he says.

Kvitka complains that "you are forever going on about human rights violations in our country and the suppression of dissidents." "Mr President, I do not need you to defend my rights in my own home," he declares. He recalls the growth of his home town in the last decade.

"How many such towns have sprung up in the last 10 years! It was not Sakharov's and Solzhenitsyn's that built them. It was thousands, millions of people like me. And my program, my world outlook are being implemented in the best possible way by our government and our Communist Party."

SOLIDARITY ACTED ACCORDING TO U.S. 'SCRIPT'

LD220014 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] When we turn our thoughts back to the history of the last 18 months and replay in our memories an imaginary film under the working title "The Metamorphosis of Solidarity," any unprejudiced person will agree that the bosses of that trade union kept their foreign policy concepts hidden from the masses for the longest possible time.

At Gdansk's Oliwia Hall doubts were voiced regarding Poland's alliance ties and obligations. It was even declared that Solidarity would maintain its own contacts abroad, independently of state and party authorities and other institutions. As we recall, those contacts began with Lech Walesa's visit to Japan in May last year. The Solidarity leader had hearsay knowledge of that country, which is why -- it can be presumed -- he wished to convince himself that he had made no mistake in choosing the Land of the Rising Sun for a model social and economic structure for the future Poland. In Tokyo the leader of the Solidarity delegation admired the latest radio and television equipment, which later appeared in sufficient numbers at the trade union's premises, while Bujak and Rulewski, playing secondary roles, spoke glibly of their political plans. In particular, in his talk with Japanese labor minister Fujio, Bujak suggested using Poland's geopolitical situation in the international arena, above all against the Soviet Union.

Antisocialist forces in Poland acted according to the script which for many years was being drafted in the West and primarily in the United States. It was a matter of dismantling the state apparatus, wresting Poland from the socialist community and then restoring capitalism in the country.

As far back as January 1974 a military manual entitled "Psychological Operations, Techniques and Methods" appeared in the United States. It cited a hypothetical example of a long-term operation by NATO countries against an unnamed country, postulating that at an unnamed port in that country riots would explode among the workers because of living and working conditions. It was planned as part of the operation to help workers speak out, to provoke dissatisfaction with the government and to persuade dockers and workers that it was necessary to act against the state. To ensure that the dissatisfied workers spoke out, the authors of the plan postulated the need to find support from a rousing speaker who -- according to the document -- would have great prestige in that milieu. The plan of the operation postulated the active use of foreign radio stations and the dissemination of leaflets in the unnamed country. Is it necessary to explain that the manual was a script for counterrevolutionary actions worked out with the specific conditions of Poland taken into account?

The Soldiarity bosses who, in the fall of 1980, had already succeeded in making their voices heard with the help of advisers and experts from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], were envisaged as the leading actors in that scenario. They all scrupulously adhered to the script, initially spreading a smokescreen of ideas about their future actions, including in the international arena.

As events developed after the Gdansk congress, when the top level of Solidarity openly embarked on the seizure of power, its ideas and subsequent actions became increasingly specific. In January 1981, during his stay in Rome as a tourist, Solidarity's Katowice leader Rozplochowski, apart from sightseeing in the eternal city also visited the U.S. Embassy where he had a talk with the CIA cadre official. Methods of contacts between Solidarity representatives and the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw were agreed. Already then, in Rome, Rozplochowski demanded that the United States adopt a decisive stance in case of eventual changes in Poland.

During his above mentioned visit to Japan last May Rulewski, who, as is known, finds it most difficult to hold his tongue, spouted about the aim of creating something like a new, international Solidarity. After the announcement of the so-called "Appeal to the Peoples of East Europe," the aims of Solidarity extremists became quite clear regarding some kind of export of counterrevolution to the neighboring socialist countries.

The list of people invited to Gdansk's Oliwia Hall was also very telling; it contained a whole clutch of rightwing organizations from the International Confedration of Free Trade Unions to fractious and "yellow" trade unions of dubious character. They were all honored by being allowed to attend the Gdansk congress, not for their fine words but for their concrete financial and other help to Solidarity, or, allegedly, to Polish workers. To tell the truth, genuine Polish workers did not even get a glimpse of that stream of dollars, deutschmarks and other Western currencies which found their way only to the strong boxes of regional Solidarity boards. Hard currency funds also appeared in private savings books of particularly merited union bosses. It has now been established that there were over 400 owners of such private accounts.

About 400 of the most trusted activists of the independent trade union also had a monopoly of foreign travel. On the lists of persons who frequently traveled abroad in Solidarity delegations or tourist groups there always were prominently featured the same names: Walesa, Geremek, Bujak, Rulewski, Lis and such like. The public has now been acquainted with instances of these gentlemen meeting agents of the CIA and other Western special servcies and workers of the Paris periodical KULTURA and Radio Free Europe.

The shape in the ominous plan, whose finale was to be a coup and the establishment in Poland of a new order, in which there would be no room either for socialism or for the current international alliances of the Polish People's Republic, became increasingly clear.

However, reality has canceled all the scripts which had been carefully prepared, above all in the United States. This is precisely the cause of Washington's truly hysterical reaction to the events recently enacted in Poland.

POLAND CALM, BUT THERE MUST BE 'NO COMPLACENCY'

PM211501 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 3, 15 Jan 82 pp 8-9

[A. Druzenko dispatch: "January in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw -- A few days after the introduction of martial law the mayor of Warsaw held a press conference in the packed press center of the Polish Foreign Ministry. He laconically said that transportation and other municipal services were functioning well in the capital; hospitals and polyclinics were working as usual; deliveries of basic necessities -- bread, milk and vegetables -- to stores were improving; and the situation at industrial enterprises was gradually stabilizing.

To see for yourself the truthfulness of those words, you only had to take a walk through the streets of Warsaw. But the Western journalists were hungry for sensations, and sensations of a very particular kind. When the mayor of Warsaw finished his short speech, an avalanche of provocative questions rained down on him. They asked about massive strikes that had allegedly broken out at plants and about "loss of life" in Warsaw at the time, to which a reply in the negative was given, in the same firm and laconic style.

The tone and thrust of the questions reflected the general reaction of the Western propaganda machine to the turn of events in Poland. The hysterical and malicious anti-Polish campaign unleashed by imperialist circles, which has flouted the ethical norms of international relations, seems to have broken all records for lies and disinformation.

But an unjust cause, like a lie, won't get very far. While imperialist propaganda, irritated at the failure of the counterrevolution in Poland, is shining at describing the "horrors" that it claims are taking place in Poland, the situation in the country is stabilizing.

The vacation is over (it was somewhat longer than usual under martial law) and hundreds of thousands of Polish children have returned to school. Each day working people hurry to work to take their places at machine tools and furnaces, in tower cranes, at the wheel of a bus, at the operating table or behind the counter of a store. The Sejm commissions are in session. The government is deciding on vital problems.

Of course, martial law imposes necessary restrictions on life. However, the expediency and profound implications of these are understood by most of the population, who realize from what kind of a calamity the resolute measures to suppress the actions of counter-revolutionary forces have saved the country.

I have been talking with many Warsaw residents -- workers, enterprise leader and party activists. The conversations have of course touched on the introduction of martial law. All my interlocutors have agreed on one thing: It was necessary. Necessary in order to thwart the schemes of the extremists who had entrenched themselves in the Solidarity leadership and of all the scum in KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the "Confederation for an Independent Poland."

The public statements of the newfound "union bosses" and "experts" who dreamed of creating a "self-governing rzeczpospolita" [republic] and the many documents found at Solidarity headquarters have exposed the counterrevolutionaries' intentions. The coup that was under preparation and all its attributes -- subversion, terror, sabotage -- were supposed to lead to civil war and ultimately to national tragedy. People were worn out with the constant strikes and conflicts. They were losing their belief in the future.

Right from the outset the Solidarity leaders operated on the principle of "the worse, the better." The worse for the party and the people's power, the better for the Solidarity leaders, of course. However, at a certain moment this principle began to rebound against them. It was no accident that at the notorious session of the Solidarity National Commission in Radom one member of the leadership urged that the seizure of power be started more rapidly as, he said, the masses are beginning to realize what sort of game "we" are playing and may simply reject "us."

The main result of the first weeks following the introduction of martial law is the calm that has returned to Polish homes and the opportunity to work and to resolve in a normal atmosphere the complex tasks of emerging from the crisis.

"We must surmount the crisis and we will do so," I was told by Henryk Jaszczyk, leader of a team of fitters at the Warsaw automatic press plant. "There is only one way to do that -- by working. People realize that. Labor discipline has improved. There are no more noisy and often fruitless debates, endless arguments, shrill demagoguery. Workers are aiming to fulfill the targets. The law is simple: If we produce more output, we will solve the problem with the market more swiftly; we will conquer inflation and we will improve living standards."

For the first time in the last 16 months the whole country is living without strikes or announcements of strike readiness. With every day that passes enterprises are increasing the pace of production. Newspapers are frontpaging the reports of this as matters of extreme importance. Miners are increasing coal extraction, power workers and transportation workers are working intensively and the leading metallurgical, agricultural machine building and chemical enterprises are picking up their normal rhythm.

All this is inspiring hopes that it will prove possible to cope with the difficulties. However, many complex problems lie ahead. The economy has started this year under extremely difficult conditions: There are not enough raw and other materials, an electricity shortage is making itself felt and cooperation ties have been disrupted.

The present situation in the economy requires maneuvering -- of raw materials, other materials, energy and manpower resources -- to make maximum use of the available potential and to realize every opportunity for increasing output.

Social and everyday questions are also on the agenda. Under conditions where the activities of trade unions have been suspended (the split and disorganization in the trade union movement is another thing that has to be put down to the counterrevolutionaries), the solution of these problems is more complex. Special commissions dealing with social and everyday problems are being set up under enterprise directors. Party organizations are beginning to be more active in this regard.

"Many people are coming to us with their troubles," Anna Zacny, secretary of the party committee in Warsaw's Kora sewn goods factory, told me. "One has no coal to heat the apartment, another's child is sick, another wants to change his skill, and they must all be helped. The mood in the collective depends on the solution of these everyday matters, and that is very important today."

The restoration of a favorable climate in labor collectives (which is what the activities of party organizations aim at today) is no easy task. The damage that antisocialist forces have inflicted on the Polish economy is great, but they have had a still more harmful effect on working people's minds. It is particularly clear now just how destructive were their tactics aimed at disuniting people and creating mutual suspicion, fear and hatred. The dividing line that the Solidarity extremists and all the various "KOR-ites" and "confederates" were so zealous in drawing runs right through society, through collectives and families.

I recall a conversation with a worker in a Warsaw enterprise. "Things couldn't have gone on the way they were," she said, holding back her tears with difficulty. "I've been in the party for 20 years and I've been linked with it all my life. I would be the only person in the shop who didn't strike. The others would stop work. Although they didn't want to. People were intimidated by the Solidarity militants.... How much malice and hatred came to the surface: My brother-in-law was active in Solidarity. Just imagine, he shouted at me, to my face: I'm going to find a lamppost to hang you from. People like him have no proper knowledge of life, yet they wanted to decide our destiny and organize it along Western lines. What do they know of war, occupation and hunger? But we knew them and we saw where our freedom came from. I remember seeing the Soviet soldiers for the first time. What joy there was! It was thanks to them that we survived, and there were eight children in our family. The adventurists wanted to erase all this from our memory. They went to any lengths for the sake of this -- they turned people against one another. At last the nightmare is over and normal life is returning."

Nonetheless, in these conversations the party activists emphasized that there must be no complacency and that people must be vigilant in order to suppress the onslaughts of the political adventurists at any moment. A particularly important role in this is played by the revitalization of the activity of party organizations, which are called upon to mobilize the working people to resolve the vital tasks and to rally the party ranks on the basis of the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism. This in particular was discussed at a plenum of the Warsaw PZPR Committee.

...January is sweeping snow through the streets of Warsaw. The month is a special one in the modern history of the Polish capital. On 17 January 1945 Soviet and Polish servicemen brought the city long-awaited liberation from the horrors of Hitlerite occupation. That was when the unparalleled annals of the city's rebirth from the ruins and ashes were begun. Beautiful Warsaw can be said to be one of the most wonderful achievements of socialism in Poland -- achievements that no one can take away.

RUMYANTSEV, MOCHALIN LEAVE TO VISIT W. BERLIN

PM211405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation comprising A.F. Rumyantsev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA (delegation head), and D.N. Mochalin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee International Department sector, left Moscow 18 January for West Berlin at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin board.

FRG FIRM TO SUPPLY TEXTILE PLANT TO USSR

LD212338 Moscow TASS in English 2255 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS -- The Soviet foreign trade association Tekhmashimport and the West German firm UDE signed a big contract here today. The deal, estimated at about 200 million rubles, envisages the delivery to the Soviet Union of equipment for a polyether technical [as received] fibre plant. The capacity of the future enterprise will be 24,000 tons of produce a year. A contract was also signed between the Soviet Soyukchimeksport and the West German companies Hoehst and Brentag on the delivery to the FRG of Soviet chemicals as payment for the plant. Equipment, purchased from the firm UDE, will be mounted at a plant in Mogilev, Belorussia, a TASS correspondent was told at the Tekhmashimport association.

The Soviet Tekhmashimport is a traditional trading partner of the UDE firm, the TASS correspondent was told by president of the West German firm Lotar Eschke. UDE has been maintaining permanent contacts with the association since 1973. The contract on the shipment of equipment for the Mogilev plant completes a series of big Soviet-West German deals on chemical fibre plants. The UDE firm won a year ago, and is now fulfilling, a Teckmashimport order for equipment to produce polyether textile fibres for a plant in Svetlogorsk, Belorussia.

DELEGATION SIGNS STEEL CONTRACTS IN LUXEMBOURG

LD220932 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Luxembourg, 22 Jan, TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Yu.L. Brezhnev, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, stayed in Luxembourg on January 20 and 21. The head of the Soviet delegation had a meeting with Paul Helminger, Luxembourg's secretary of state for foreign affairs, the economy and external trade, to discuss the state and prospects of Soviet-Luxembourg trade and economic cooperation.

The Soviet delegation visited the Awbed metallurgical concern. An exchange of opinions with the concern's management on the development of business relations between Arbed and the Soviet foreign trade association Promsyryeimport took place. Contracts were signed for the delivery of cold-rolled steel sheet to the USSR in 1982 and a long-term protocol for the delivery of bar [as received] to the Soviet Union in the period between 1982 and 1984 on bank credit terms.

SOVIET-TURKISH DOCUMENT DEFINES BLACK SEA BORDER

PM211025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "A New Stage"]

[Text] Ankara, 8 Jan -- It has been announced here that the Consultative Meclisi (the lower chamber of the constituent assembly) has unanimously ratified Soviet-Turkish documents defining the line of the sea border between the USSR and Turkey in the Black Sea. The Turkish mass media, reporting this, note with satisfaction that the entry into force of these important international legal documents marks a new stage along the path of mutual understanding and the development of good-neighborly relations between the two states.

PAPER REPORTS ON SWEDISH ELECTRONIC ESPIONAGE

WA220930 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS item: "Espionage on the Airwaves"]

[Text] Stockholm, 9 Jan -- As the Swedish newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET reports, the Swedish Defense Radio Service (FRA) has for a long time been involved in electronic espionage against the socialist countries. (Lars Lyunggren), the head of this service, stated that FRA has collected, for instance, information of a military character about Czechoslovakia. Now, according to him, Poland and the areas neighboring it are the object of great attention.

FRA has an elaborate network of radio centers deployed along the Swedish coast and working around the clock. This service, SVENSKA DAGBLADET emphasizes, carries out radio interceptions of reports from other countries, follows the movement of military units and subunits and collects information about new weapons systems.

FRA, on whose needs 157 million kroner are spent every year, is one of the largest of Sweden's intelligence organs and is subordinate to the country's government.

As (Bengt Vallrut), a representative of the Swedish defense staff, whose duties include control of the work of FRA and IB, declared to SVENSKA DAGBLADET, in 1978 Swedish reconnaissance planes were still carrying out flights over the Baltic Sea, in the course of which they collected data about the Soviet Union, especially about its air force.

COMMENTARIES ON U.S. VETO OF SANCTIONS ON ISRAEL

U.S. Opposed to Peace

LD211644 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United Nations Security Council resolution calling for sanctions against Israel has been vetoed by the United States. If adopted, it would bind all nations to give up all aid to the aggressor and also consider other effective movees to make it renounce the annexation of Syria's Golan Heights. Though the resolution proposed by Jordan was supported by an absolute majority of votes it didn't go through because the United States, as a permanent member of the Security Council, exercised its right of veto. By doing so it once again blocked a resolution condemning Israeli aggression.

But this wasn't the first time that the United States saved the Israeli aggressor from sanctions -- and not only Israel, for that matter. In the United Nations it has also repeatedly defended the racist regime in South Africa, the regime that is occupying Namibia and making bandit raids into Angola, Mozambique and other countries. The Soviet ambassador to the United Nations said that by annexing the Golan Heights, Israel had made a qualitatively new illegal move to consolidate the fruits of its permanent aggression against the Arab nations. Israeli policy, he said, was to seize more and more Arab lands, to refuse to negotiate a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East on a fair and honest basis and to press ahead with its gradual annexation of occupied territory.

The American representative tried to justify United States policy in the Middle East and also to teach other nations how they should live. She even voiced America's solidarity with none other than the Poles and the population of the Golan Heights. What could be more hypocritical than the United States moralizing on freedom and at the same time supporting Israel's policy of aggression and of genocide against the Palestinians? How can America's talk of freedom be reconciled with its hobnobbing with the dictatorial regimes in Chile, Paraguay, Guatemala, El Salvador, Haiti, South Korea and South Africa?

The responsibility for the increased tension in the Middle East is borne both by the Israeli rulers and the United States, which was the one to give the go ahead for Tel Aviv to commit new acts of brigandage. The debate in the Security Council has shown that the United States continues to be opposed to a lasting peace in the Middle East and in other parts of the world.

Kornilov Commentary

LD211444 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 21 Jan 82

[By TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS -- Let us compare two facts. On the one hand, they in Washington, where attempts at crude, high-handed interference in the affairs of the socialist states is continuing, are engaged in massive propaganda clamour, which is increasingly reminiscent of hysteria. The aim of this ballyhoo is to use the situation in sovereign Poland for building up international tensions and simultaneously presenting the USA for some "pillar" of freedom, independence and human rights. The U.S. President has again joined in this noisy provocative campaign. He declared in a crude anti-Soviet and Polish "memorandum" that on the day of the first anniversary of his activities in the office of the president of the United States he was most of all concerned with... protection of the traditions of freedom.

On the other hand, the same Washington openly stakes on force in its foreign policy, on overt and covert attempts at stifling by all means the striving of the peoples to decide their destiny themselves, to "adapt" the world around them to the requirements of the U.S. monopoly capital.

A fresh manifestation of this policy is reported from New York, where the U.S. representative at the UN Security Council has vetoed the resolution tabled by Jordan, which provides for sanctions against Israel in connection with the annexation of the Golan Heights. Needless to say that by protecting the aggressor, whose impudent claims to the indigenous Syrian territory are, as has been repeatedly stressed, by an overwhelming majority of members of the international community, a crying violation of the charter and the known resolutions of the United Nations organization and international law, the USA has thus made a move leading to an even greater aggravation of tensions in the Middle East.

The fact that the USA took the Israeli aggressor under its protection is by no means a surprise. It is known that the whole of Washington's Middle East policy, which is a direct consequence of the anti-Arab Camp David deal and part of the global imperialist policy of the USA, is aimed at undermining peace and strengthening the American positions in the Middle East. The latest American veto at the U.N. is another manifestation of the American-Israeli "strategic cooperation", a result of the blending of the imperialist interests of the USA and Israel's expansionist ambitions.

But how, one may ask, do the above-cited facts tally?

Washington is foaming at the mouth about the "independence of peoples", but is at the same time continuing its policy that is provocative and hostile towards millions of Arabs, is denying the Arab people of Palestine its inalienable right to the creation of its own independent state and is openly supporting Israel, which is expanding brigandage and aggression against the Arab peoples. While shamelessly distorting the real facts about the situation in Poland, where the legitimate government has taken constitutional measures to stabilize the situation in the country, Washington is speaking at length about "freedom" and "democracy" and at the same time encouraging and soliciting for the Israeli aggressor which is responsible for such international crimes as the impudent occupation of the Arab lands, the piratic attack against Baghdad and barbarous raids on peaceful Lebanese towns and villages, bloody terror and mass genocide against the Arab population on the captured indigenous Arab lands.

Thus it is obvious that the Washington "defenders" of democracy and independence of peoples use double standards in their policy. By its stand at the UN Security Council, Washington has once again demonstrated for the whole world to see that it is precisely the USA, which regards force to be a universal tool of its foreign policy, is a supporter and patron of the aggressor and an enemy of the independence of peoples. But as far as Washington verbiage about "freedom" and "democracy" is concerned, it is all a lie from beginning to end. A lie which sounds as a sacrilege, as the background for it is the tramping of the boots of Israeli soldiers armed with American weapons, the soldiers who are trying to drown in blood the righteous struggle of the Arab peoples, above all, of the people of Palestine, for freedom and independence, for human rights.

Glukhov Commentary

LD220624 Moscow TASS in English 0614 GMT 22 Jan 82

["PRAVDA News Analyst: What the Vote at Security Council Has Shown" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS -- "Washington has openly taken under protection Tel Aviv's aggressive actions. The United States has demonstrated once again for the whole world to see that it supports and backs the Israeli expansionists and bears direct responsibility for the dangerous developments in the Middle East", writes PRAVDA news analyst Yuriy Glukhov, commenting on the stance of the United States whose representative at the UN Security Council vetoed the draft resolution which denounces the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights.

"The draft resolution of the U.S. Security Council, which was vetoed by the American representative qualified the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights as an act of aggression and demanded the application of concrete and effective sanctions against Israel," the news analyst stresses.

The U.S. Security Council is known to have denounced on December 17 last year Tel Aviv's encroachment on Syria's territory, the PRAVDA news analyst recalls. At that time the United States voted together with others. But that was no more but a tactical device. As things went to practical steps against the aggressor, Washington stopped the hypocritical play, and fully sided with the Israeli "hawks."

"Tel Aviv's aggressive course is the creation of imperialist hegemonist policy of the United States in the Middle East. It is based on all-round American support, on strategic alliance with the Pentagon, on Camp David agreements. Adoption of sanctions would run counter to the American Middle Eastern strategy which makes the main stake on Israel." "Having taken under protection the Israeli expansionists, the United States has again acted as enemy of Arab peoples, the opponent of peace and security in the Middle East," the author writes in conclusion.

PONOMAREV VIEWS HAIG VISIT TO ISRAEL-EGYPT

LD211750 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 21 Jan 82

["Israeli Threat" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS -- The ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that Israel Prime Minister Begin sent a letter to President of the United States Reagan. He stated that in the letter that Israel will not accept any agreement on the Palestinian autonomy envisaging the possibility of the creation of an independent Palestinian state. The statement of the head of the Tel Aviv leadership on the question of self-determination of the Arab people of Palestine and the creation of its independent state actually does not contain anything new. From the first days of the Israeli aggression against the Palestinians, Tel Aviv set itself the aim of taking land from the Arab people of Palestine, depriving the Palestinians of their national home and imposing on them the eternal regime of occupation.

It is remarkable that the Israeli premier came out with another brazen statement denying the lawful right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination immediately after the departure of the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who had held talks with Begin about the so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians living on the occupied West Bank of Jordan and in the Gaza Sector.

The Reagan administration is well aware that the "autoromy" offered by Tel Aviv to the Palestinians for a term of five years envisaged by the Camp David separate agreement will only be a period of transition to complete and final annexation by Israel of occupied Arab lands. Therefore, while talking about the "autonomy" for the Arab people of Palestine, Haig is concealing the actual meaning of this autonomy, namely the fact that Washington and Tel Aviv are in reality denying to the Palestinians their lawful right to independent existence, while the "autonomy" means perpetuation of the Israeli occupation.

It is not accidental that during his four-day talks in Egypt and Israel, Haig did not say a word about the bandit seizure by Tel Aviv of the native Syrian land, the annexation of the Golan Heights. Far from condemning the provocative Israeli actions that caused protests all over the world, he emphasised again that the "special relationship" between Washington and Tel Aviv is unbreakable. This course of the Israeli rulers and their patrons is fraught with new dangerous confrontations in the Middle East. By their hostile actions against Arab peoples and by denying the right of the Arab people of Palestine to have its own independent state Israel is undermining the foundations of its existence as a state.

COMMENTARY ENUMERATES U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST IRAN

GF211334 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Camouflaging Imperialism's Aggressive Policy"]

[Excerpts] A year has passed since the signing of an agreement between Iran and the United States providing for the release of the hostages in Tehran. However, developments during the past year have shown that no matter how much effort Washington exerts to camouflage the nature of its foreign policy, the policy is one of aggression no matter where or when it is put into effect. It is a policy designed to weaken your hearts and ensure the disintegration of your independence.

It is common knowledge that following the victory of the anti-imperialist people's revolution, U.S. imperialism escalted its undeclared war against your country in an attempt to reinstate its lost (influence) over Iran.

Washington has decided to overtly prepare for aggression against Iran and to begin an economic war in the meantime. The United States deployed its war vessels and an unprecedented number of military units in and around the Indian Ocean to threaten Iran into releasing the hostages. In an endeavor to create hunger and economic chaos in Iran, the United States and its NATO allies imposed an economic blockage on Iran on the pretext of securing the release of the hostages.

However, the (true nature) of the situation became clear after Iran and the United States signed an agreement on the hostages. It was apparent from the very beginning that the United States regarded the agreement as an empty pledge. It had no intention of abiding by the agreement. (According to the clauses of the) agreement, the Americans pledged not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. However, [wods indistinct] behind the scenes. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has made this perfectly clear. This is how he has explained U.S. policy toward Iran: The policy we pursue is aimed at establishing a (stable) regime in Iran that is compatible with U.S. interests and policies.

The Americans convinced people that their presence in [words indistinct] and the Indian Ocean was only part of their attempt to have the hostages released. However, their [words indistinct] have been exposed. The American hostages have been home for a long time now. However, the U.S. warships continue sailing near the shores of your country as they did in the past. Washington has also (blocked) Iran's assets, which amount to $24 billion, in U.S. banks. U.S. imperialims is willing to transfer only a minute amount of this total to Iran. According to information we have in hand, the U.S. administration is arbitrarily using these funds to finance its military plans. It has become apparent that Washington intends to reinforce Pakistan's military forces by using Iranian assets that have been blocked illegally in the United States. The United States has made (3.5 billion) available to Pakistan. In order to undermine Iran's economy, the United States is continuing its economic warfare against Iran. The United States is also preparing for an armed intervention against Iran.

As you have observed, Iran remains the target of Washington's aggressive policy regardless of the agreement the two countries signed a year ago. The plots being hatched by U.S. imperialism require special attention from the Iranian people.

MEZENTSEV VIEWS DEMONSTRATIONS IN SUDAN

PM211649 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jan 82 p 3

[Konstantin Mezentsev commentary: "Rotten Regime"]

[Text] For over a week now there have been mass demonstrations by the population against the antipopular foreign and domestic policy of the Numayri regime in Sudan's capital, Khartoum, in other of the country's major cities and also in the southern provinces. The crisis situation in Sudan has been maturing for a long time now, ever since official Khartoum, oriented toward alliance with the forces of imperialism, set a course toward supporting the anti-Arab Camp David separate deal and militarizing the country and transforming it into a base for the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

The cause of the current wave of demonstrations by the Sudanese people was the government's decision to agree to the demand of the U.S.-controlled IMF and begin to implement a so-called "new economic policy." This policy envisages the devaluation of the Sudanese pound, price rises (thus, for example, sugar prices will rise 60 percent, and it is planned to raise the price of flour, bread products and other prime necessities), the removal of state subsidies on food and so forth. In exchange the IMF promises to grant Khartoum a loan of $225 million, which is intended for the acquisition of the latest American weapons.

Numayri and his transatlantic patrons hope that the rotten regime can be saved by propping it up with bayonets. However, despite the mass repressions to which the authorities are resorting, the people of Sudan -- the largest country in Africa -- are fully determined to continue the struggle.

PRAVDA EXAMINES GHANA'S ECONOMIC CRISIS

PM211147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Ghana -- Specific Tasks"]

[Text] Lome, 15 Jan -- The chief task of the Provisional National Defense Council [PND] is to get Ghana out of the economic crisis. Our aim, Brig Gen J. Nunoo-Mensah, member of the PNDC and chief of the Defense Staff, declared in this connection, is to improve the working people's living conditions by means of fundamental changes in the economy. We will do everything, he said, to ensure that those who produce the country's national wealth can enjoy the fruits of their labor.

In addition to combating the corruption which was rife under the old regime and controlling prices and the distribution of food and essentials among the population, the PNDC is devoting special attention to reestablishing cocoa bean exports. An emergency administration for shipping agricultural produce from inland regions to the ports has been set up by decision of the PNDC. It is headed by Col (V.M. Mensah-Vud). This organ has elaborated comprehensive measures for mobilizing manpower and transportation. Approximately 90,000 tons of cocoa beans have piled up in northern regions of Ghana as a result of sabotage by officials of the old regime. Youth labor detachments are being sent there to assist in getting out the chief export product.

(Mensah-Vud) has urged the peasants to give all possible assistance in resolving this task. He emphasized that the PNDC's policy in the agricultural sphere is oriented toward raising the living standards of the broad masses in the countryside. We must reduce the gap between the haves and the have-nots, he pointed out.

Within the framework of the war against corruption and speculation, the "black market" has been eliminated in the city of Kumasi. A group of foreign traders who artificially raised the prices of foodstuffs and essentials has been expelled from the country.

The African press points out in this connection that the crisis in the Ghanian economy is a result of the rule of corrupt pro-Western regimes which have followed one another in power in Ghana since the overthrow of K. Nkrumah's government.

The coup headed by the CIA in 1966 was a direct consequence of fears in Washington and among itsd allies that the commissioning of a number of important economic projects then underway would hinder the activities of Western monopolies.

As Accra Radio has reported, the PNDC has released from custody 38 former ministers, deputy ministers and members of parliament.

OGNEV VIEWS U.S. CHOICE OF ENVOY FOR NICARAGUA

PM211017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 82 p 5

[N. Ognev article under the rubric "Following a Telegram": "No Accidental Choice" -- first paragraph is a REUTER report]

[Text] Washington, 14 Jan -- U.S. President R. Reagan has appointed Anthony Quainton ambassador to Nicaragua.

The new U.S. ambassador is known as an "expert" in crushing national liberation movements. Until recently he headed the so-called "Office for Combating Terrorism" in the American State Department.

Evidently, this was no accidental choice. The Reagan administration is openly carrying out subversive activity against the progressive regime in Nicaragua.

All means are being used here: an economic blockade, political blackmail and attempts to denigrate the Sandinistas' activities. The United States protects gangs of Somoza's old followers and is involved in organizing the sallies of internal reaction, as well as attacks on Nicaraguan border regions by counterrevolutionary groups from Honduran territory.

Washington has recently been preparing the ground for possible armed interference in Nicaragua's affairs. This is probably why, in appointing the ambassador, the White House has chosen an appropriate "expert."

SOVIET MINING DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BOLIVIA

For La Paz coverage of the visit to Bolivia by a Soviet delegation headed by Nonferrous Metallurgy Deputy Minister Ivan Glushkov, see the Bolivia section of the 15 January Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SHCHERBITSKIY DELIVERS REPORT AT KIEV CONFERENCE

LD211140 Kiev in English to North America 0030 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Republican scientific and practical conferences on the book "Reminiscences" by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev, took place in Kiev today.

Attending the conference held in the Session Hall of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet were party veterans; workers; scientists; party, trade union and Komsomol workers; representatives of the creative unions and student youth. Among those present were envoys from Dnepropetrovskaya and Zaporozhskaya Oblasts where Leonid Brezhnev lived for some time as well as veterans of the Great Patriotic War who shoulder to shoulder fought with Leonid Brezhnev at the front.

Delivering a report at the conference was Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee. He underlined that the publication of Leonid Brezhnev's book "Reminiscences" was a great event in the life of the party and the entire country. Leonid Brezhnev's new book as his previous books "Small Land," "Rebirth," and "Virgin Lands," is a profound contemplation on the formation of Soviet man, the destiny of the working class and all the people.

This book is not only the author's memoirs of the past and what he lived through. The contents of the book are addressed to the present day and are closely connected with the perspective for the further development of the Soviet society.

Further in his report, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy emphasized that the communists and all working people of our republic welcomed with great interest the publication of Brezhnev's book "Reminiscences." Scientific-practical and reading conferences, literary evenings and readings of his works took place in oblasts, towns and districts, working and educational collectives. A USSR youth reading of this book took place in the native town of Leonid Brezhnev, in Dneprodzerzhinsk.

Leonid Brezhnev's "Reminiscences," like his previous books, has become a part of our life, said Vladimir Shcherbitskiy. They made a great contribution to the great cause of confirming the noble ideals of Marxism-Leninism and the formation of the new man. In his books, articles and speeches, pointed out Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, Leonid Brezhnev constantly refers to the topic of the working class and its place and role in the economic, sociopolitical life of our society.

Leonid Brezhnev's contacts with the working class are organic, hereditary and natural. He was born and grew up in a worker's family. He was a working man himself. The true son of the Communist Party, of which he has been a member for more than 50 years, and a worker by birth, Leonid Brezhnev embodies the best which can be found in the most revolutionary class of our epoch, the working class, stressed in his report Vladimir Shcherbitskiy.

TARTU UNIVERSITY JUBILEE MEETING HELD

WA051030 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 3

[ETA report: "On the 350th Jubilee of Tartu State University]

[Text] Tartu, 16 December. A regular meeting of the republic organizing committee on preparations for the celebration of the 350th jubilee of the founding of Tartu State University was held today at Tartu State University. Professor A. Koop, rector of the university, reported on the progress in carrying out plans for the celebration of the jubilee. Reports on the activity of the construction and publication commissions were also heard.

It was noted that numerous events took place in the past year: Days of science of Tartu State University were held in the rayons, construction of a new building for the physics faculty and of a sports center for the physical-training faculty began, and restoration

work at the university was actively carried out. Research on the history of one of the oldest VUZes of our country is being successfully conducted. Several textbooks have been prepared for publication, television films have been made, and works on the contributions of Estonian scholars and the development of science are being prepared.

R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee and chairman of the organizing committee, directed the work of the conference.

Taking part in the conference of the organizing committee were I. Toome, candidate member of the Buro of the Estonian CP Central Committee and first secretary of the Tartu Gorkom, and A. Gren and G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairmen of the Estonian Council of Ministers.

BALTIC REPUBLICS PUBLISH JOINT MONOGRAPH

WA051030 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 2

[ETA report: "Publications of Social Scientists"]

[Text] The historians of our republic party together with their colleagues from Latvia and Lithuania are preparing for publication the manuscript of a regional monograph entitled "The Historical Experience of the CPSU in the Building, Strengthening, and Development of Socialist Society in the Republics of the Soviet Baltics (1940-59)." The development of the socialist state and democracy is set forth in detail in this work, the leading and guiding role of the Communist Party is illustrated, and problems of implementing the Leninist plan of socialist building, forming the class structure of socialist society, and improving the well-being of the people as the highest goal of the CPSU's social and economic policy are analyzed.

A joint meeting of the editorial board and the author's collective took place in Riga recently, at which the progress of preparation of the manuscript for publication was discussed. Taking part in the meeting was N.A. Barsukov, deputy editor-in-chief of the sixth volume of the multi-volume history of the CPSU. Readers will be able to obtain the monograph for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

This is one of the examples of the fruitful cooperation of party historians of the three Baltic republics in studying the joint problems of the history of the region. Thus an extensive research paper on the socialist revolution of 1940 and the restoration of socialist power in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia was published in 1978.

COMPARISONS OF BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY COVERAGE

Awards Ceremony 18 Dec

A comparison of the item subtitled "Brezhnev Responds," which appeared on page L 6 of the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the live or recorded speech delivered by Brezhnev at the birthday awards ceremony held in the Kremlin on 18 December and broadcast by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 18 December reveals the following differences:

Paragraph four, last line, through paragraph five, line one, Moscow Domestic version runs: ...traversed.

[New paragraph] I am grateful to Comrades...(omitting "sincerely").

Paragraph six, line one, Moscow Domestic version runs: ...is difficult and embarrassing for a...(omitting "somewhat").

Last paragraph, last line, Moscow Domestic version runs: ...this day, a festive one for me." (replacing "memorable" with "festive").

Suslov Presents Order of Lenin

A comparison of the item subtitled "Suslov Speech," which appeared on page L 8 of the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the recording, in his own voice, of Mikhail Suslov's speech at the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Leonid Illich Brezhnev at

the Great Kremlin Palace on 19 December which was broadcast by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 19 December reveals the following additional passage:

Paragraph nine, after the last line, the Moscow Domestic version adds:

Allow me to read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on awarding to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal of Hero of the Soviet Union.

For outstanding services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state in the cause of strengthening the Soviet Union's economic and defensive might, for his great personal contribution to the achievement of victory over the German-fascist aggressors during the years of the Great Patriotic War and to the restoration and further development of the USSR national economy in the postwar period, for his tireless activity in the struggle for peace, for his fruitful leadership of communist construction and in connection with his 75th birthday, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is awarded the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Allow me, dear Leonid Ilich, to carry out this most honored commission and present to you the Order of Lenin and the Star of Hero of the Soviet Union. [applause]

Comrades! From the bottom of my heart I congratulate you, Leonid Ilich, on behalf of all comrades who are present here in the most cordial manner on your birthday and on the lofty award. I sincerely wish you good health and new accomplishments in your tireless activity for the good of the people, for the sake of peace on earth and for the triumph of the ideals of communism. [applause]

Brezhnev Response to Suslov

A comparison of the item subtitled "Brezhnev Response," which appeared on page L 9 of the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the recording of Brezhnev's speech in his own voice which was broadcast by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 19 December reveals the following difference:

Paragraph three, penultimate and last lines, the version in Brezhnev's recorded voice runs: ...creative atmosphere and activity of work. (Brezhnev presumably misreading "effektivnost" as "aktivnost").

Reception at Kremlin Palace

A comparison of the item entitled "Birthday Reception Held in Kremlin 19 Dec," which appeared on page L 10 of the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report broadcast by Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 19 December reveals that the items are identical. The report contains a 2 and 1/2 minute announcer-read speech by Leonid Brezhnev, but does not include a video portion.

Leaders Depart

A comparison of the item subtitled "Honecker, Ceausescu, Husak," which appeared on page L 15 of the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report broadcast by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1930 GMT on 19 December reveals that the guests were seen off at the airport by the following: Gorbachev; Kirilenko: Kuznetsov; Kapitonov; Dolgikh; Winkelman, ambassador to the USSR from the GDR; Dudas, the ambassador from Romania; and Lovetsinskiy, the ambassador to the USSR from Czechoslovakia.

COMPARISON OF REPLACEMENT OF OBKOM SECRETARY

A comparison of the item entitled "Obkom Secretary Replaced, Kapitonov Present," which appeared on page R 1 of the 18 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report entitled "Plenum Held," published on page two of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 January reveals that the name of the new first secretary of the Severo-Osetinskiy Obkom is V. Ye. Odintsov.

NEW OIL-PRODUCING AREAS IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD211126 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Alma-Ata, 21 Jan, TASS -- The development of a new oil-producing area has got under way in the semidesert north-east of the Caspian Sea in Kazakhstan's territory. The local oilfields will be included into the integrated system of Soviet oil pipelines.

Geologists have struck there a cluster of commercial oilfields at a depth of three-four kilometres. This has borne out the forecasts by Soviet scientists who predicted for a long time that there were subsalt sedimentary oil and gas deposits. The term is used by experts to describe rock lying below the bed of salt domes (subterranean crystal salt mounts, whose origin remains an enigma for scientists).

Another oil-producing area is being developed in Kazakhstan on Buzachi Peninsula (in the eastern part of the Caspian Sea), which has neither fresh water sources nor trees nor shrubbery. Extraction of high-quality oil has already been started there. The volume of output in that area is to be increased to reach more than five million tons a year in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985).

Kazakhstan presently ranks second in the USSR after the Russian Federation as regards the scale of oil output. In the current five-year plan period it intends to increase the volume of oil output by a third.

It is planned to increase further oil output in Kazakhstan. Several dozen geological structures bearing promise of oilfields have been struck there through outer space observation and other methods.

DOLGIKH VISITS TYUMENSKAYA OBLAST 17-20 JAN

LD201326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Specific measures for the further development of the Tyumen oil and gas complex were considered during meetings and talks between Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and party, administrative and economic officials in the oblast. From 17 to 20 January he visited towns and settlements of oil and gas men; visited a number of industrial enterprises, construction organizations and scientific establishments. The need was stressed for a buildup in the extraction of oil and natural gas, consolidating the energy base, and developing road construction in the region. The importance of improving the social and living conditions of the Siberians was noted.

A meeting of the aktiv of the Tyumenskaya Oblast party organization was held, at which questions of raising the level of economic work at enterprises and in organizations were discussed.

Comrade Dolgikh made a speech at the meeting.

BRIEFS

TYUMEN OIL EXTRACTION -- The oilworkers of Tyumenskaya Oblast have made a good start to the new year. Today they will extract the 3 millionth ton of oil from the deep deposits. Three thousand tons of this total will be above plan. This was achieved much earlier than last year. This year the country will receive 343 million tons of oil from the Tyumen field. This is almost 20 million tons more than was extracted last year. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 4 Jan 82 LD]

KIRGIZ POWER LINES -- The drawing of high voltage power cables over the (Balant) Mountains in the Kirgiz SSR has been completed. Development of power generation in the Kirgiz SSR has led to an increase in the number of Kirgiz factories. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Jan 82 GF]

EARLY JANUARY WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM211617 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jan 82 p 2

[Agrometeorologist A. Grishina report: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] At the beginning of January warm weather persisted in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus Region, southern Belorussia, the Central Chernozem Region and in the lower Volga area. At the end of the first 10 days the temperature suddenly dropped. The minimum air temperature in Moldavia, the southern Ukraine, Rostovskaya Oblast, and the North Caucasus and in the lower Volga Regions was minus 10-14 degrees, and in the more northerly areas of this zone minus 17-20 degrees. At the same time, during the 10 days as a whole the average air temperature in the zone was higher than the average taken over many years.

A shallow snow cover (1-5 cm) had formed before the temperature dropped here. The soil in this area froze to a shallow depth (mainly 5-15 cm) and in the northwest Ukraine and the northern oblasts of the Central Chernozem Region at a depth of up to 35-50 cm. The minimum temperature of the soil at winter crops tillering node depth remained between minus 2-5 degrees, and in the northwest Ukraine and the northern oblasts of the Central Chernozem Region they dropped to minus 10-12 degrees. At the end of the 10 days there were snowfalls in a number of areas of the Crimea and Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays.

In the Baltic region, northern Belorussia, the Northwest Region, the Central Region, in most oblasts of the Volgo-Vyatka Region and in the north Volga and Urals Regions, cold weather was recorded for a large part of these 10 days. The minimum air temperature dropped to minus 25-40 degrees. Over 4-8 days there were considerable snowfalls, which increased the depth of the snow cover. The minimum ground temperature at winter crop tillering node depth persisted between 0-minus 4 degrees.

It remained warm in the Transcaucasus republics. The average air temperature was 2-5 degrees higher than the many-year average. At the end of the 10 days the temperature dropped.

In the arable farming regions of the West Siberia Region and Kazakhstan warm weather was recorded. The average air temperature for the 10 days in most region was 3-10 degrees higher than normal. The depth of the snow cover as of 10 January in southwest Siberia and the northern half of Kazakhstan was mainly 11-20 cms.

In the East Siberia Region the temperature rose. The average air temperature for the 10 days in the southern regions was 2-6 degrees above normal. In the second half of the 10 days the frosts intensified. The depth of the snow cover was 13-24 cms. In Amurskaya Oblast and Khabarovskiy Kray cold weather was recorded and night frosts reached 37-40 degrees, and 51 degrees in places in Amurskaya Oblast.

In the Central Asia Region the very warm weather persisted. The average air temperature for the 10 days was 3-7 degrees above normal.

BRIEFS

UZBEK WINTER CULTIVATION -- Over 20,000 hectares of land have been prepared for the cultivation of winter vegetables in the Uzbek SSR. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 21 Jan 82 GF]